



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS- AFR - 90-184
Friday
21 September 1990

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-184

CONTENTS

21 September 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Egyptian Emissary Delivers Mubarak Message [Bujumbura Radio] 1

Cameroon

Kuwaiti Information Minister Assured of Support [Yaounde Radio] 1

Congo

Workers Respond to President, Return to Jobs [Brazzaville Radio] 1

Party Official Announces Agreement With Unions [Brazzaville Radio] 1

Gabon

Opposition Meets Premier, States New Demands [Libreville Africa No. 1] 1

Second Round of Parliamentary Elections Postponed [AFP] 1

Rwanda

Belgian Parliamentary Delegation Ends Visit [Kigali Radio] 2

Sao Tome and Principe

*Legalization of Political Parties Imminent [Lisbon O JORNAL 24 Aug] 2

Zaire

Opposition UPDS Leader To Run for Presidency [AFP] 4

UNTZA Ends Congress, Affirms Autonomy [PANA] 4

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

De Klerk Interviewed on First Year in Office [THE STAR 20 Sep] 5

House of Delegates Chairman Praises De Klerk [SAPA] 7

Official Views De Klerk's Upcoming U.S. Visit [SAPA] 7

UK's Waldegrave Reviews Meeting With De Klerk [SAPA] 8

Government Increasing Contacts With Africa [Johannesburg International] 8

Minister Vlok Praises Operation 'Iron Fist' [London International] 8

Police Respond to ANC Criticism [Johannesburg TV] 9

Police Official Details Unrest Casualties, Deaths [SAPA] 9

Vlok Announces Curfew Measures Effective 25 Sep [SAPA] 9

ANC Official Warns Government on Peace Process [SAPA] 10

Joint ANC, COSATU, Inkatha Rally Planned [SAPA] 10

ANC To Meet With Inkatha's Buthelezi on Unrest [SAPA] 11

Prisoners Urge No Meeting of Mandela, Buthelezi [SAPA] 11

Mandela To Meet With Buthelezi To End Rivalry 11

Praises 'Personal Friend' [SAPA] 11

Buthelezi Discusses Planned Talks [SAPA] 12

Buthelezi Calls For Black 'Middle Ground' [SAPA] 13

Rejects One-Party System [Johannesburg TV] 14

ANC's Mbeki Discusses Unrest, Negotiations [SAPA] 14

Reviews Economic Policy Formulation [SAPA] 15

ANC Executive Committee Meeting Continues [SAPA]	15
Mandela Makes Surprise Appearance at Funeral [SAPA]	15
Winnie Mandela 'Welcomes' Chance To Defend Self [THE STAR 20 Sep]	16
ANC Official Penuell Maduna Attacked by 'Gunmen' [THE STAR 20 Sep]	16
PAC Begins Three-Day Congress in Harare 21 Sep [SAPA]	17
PAC Opposes East London Consumer Boycott [SOUTH 13-19 Sep]	17
Criticizes Belafonte Visit [SAPA]	17
Johannesburg-Soweto Stayaway Partially Successful [SAPA]	17

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Foreign Minister Rules Out Recognizing UNITA [ANGOP]	18
Dos Santos Receives Soviet Ambassador 20 Sep [Luanda Radio]	18
UNITA Claims Mutiny in Government Forces [Umtata Radio]	18
UNITA Alleges Luanda Preparing Offensive [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	18

Lesotho

ANC's Nzo, Zuma Arrive 20 Sep for Talks [Maseru Radio]	18
--	----

Madagascar

President Ratsiraka Receives Cuban Official [Antananarivo Radio]	18
--	----

Mozambique

Renamo's Domingos Meets Portugal's Durao Barroso [Maputo Radio]	19
Domingos Explains Refusal of Peace Talks [Maputo Radio]	19
War Veterans Team Returns From USSR Visit [Maputo Radio]	19
Zambezia Province Hosts War-Displaced Persons [Maputo Radio]	19

Namibia

Nujoma Reviews First Six Months of Independence [SAPA]	19
--	----

Zambia

State Considering South African Trade Mission [Johannesburg International]	20
Press Body Promises Impartial Referendum Coverage [Lusaka Radio]	20
Official Questions Neutrality [Lusaka Radio]	20
Fuel Shortage Causes Business 'Standstill' [SAPA]	21

Zimbabwe

Iran Delegation Reportedly Offers To Supply Oil [SAPA]	21
Police Raid New Human Rights Foundation Offices [Johannesburg International]	21

WEST AFRICA

Benin

President, 'Arafat Emissary Meet, Discuss Gulf [Cotonou Radio]	22
--	----

Burkina Faso

Effects of Gulf Crisis on Economy Viewed [PANA]	22
---	----

Ghana

Paper Comments on U.S. Role in Liberian Crisis [Accra Radio]	22
Qainoo Visits Wounded Soldiers, Refugees [Accra Radio]	23

Liberia

Cohen, Taylor Discuss 'Neutral Force' Intervention [Ouagadougou Radio]	23
--	----

Government Soldiers Looting, Shooting in Monrovia [AFP]	23
AFP Updates Situation in Eastern Monrovia [AFP]	23
Refugees Report ECOMOG Troop Behavior [AFP]	24

Niger

Minister on Sending Troops to Saudi Arabia [Niamey Radio]	25
---	----

Nigeria

Nigerian General Appointed ECOMOG Commander	25
Replaces Lt. Gen. Quainoo [Lagos International]	25
Further on Replacement [AFP]	25
Defense Minister Views Casualties in Liberia [Lagos Radio]	26
Liberia Reinforcement Troops Said 'Combat-Ready' [Lagos Radio]	26
Liberian Krahn Members Seek 'Political Asylum' [Lagos Radio]	26
Refugees Return From Liberia, Stranded at Airport [PANA]	26
Nationals in Liberia 'Cut Off' From ECOWAS [Lagos Radio]	27
Returnee Discusses Conditions in Liberia [Lagos Radio]	27
Benin Premier Meets With President Babangida [Lagos Radio]	27

Senegal

Military Preparing To Leave for Saudi Arabia [PANA]	27
---	----

Sierra Leone

Nigerian Ship Takes Refugees to Freetown [Lagos Radio]	28
--	----

Burundi

Egyptian Emissary Delivers Mubarak Message

EA2009093890 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Major Pierre Buyoya this morning received a special emissary of Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian president. The emissary was carrying a message relating to the Gulf crisis. In an interview he gave to Jean-Marie Gahamanyi, our TV colleague, the emissary said Egypt was still hoping for a diplomatic solution to the crisis.

Cameroon

Kuwaiti Information Minister Assured of Support

AB1809162390 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Sep 90

[Text] Kuwaiti Information Minister Habib Hayat was received in audience today by Cameroon's foreign minister, Roger Booh-Booh. Mr. Habib Hayat told the press he had been assured that Cameroon will join other African countries in the forthcoming UN General Assembly to pressure Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. He said he was impressed with the support Kuwait was receiving from the international community following the Iraqi invasion.

Congo

Workers Respond to President, Return to Jobs

AB1809092290 Brazzaville Domestic Service
in French 1830 GMT 17 Sep 90

[Text] Congolese workers resumed their daily duties today as hoped for yesterday evening by trade union leaders and stressed by the president of the Republic in his address to the nation. In this address, the head of state announced measures aimed at easing the tension that resulted from the unlimited strike launched on 14 September by the Congolese Trade Union Confederation, CSC. The strike was prompted by the Political Bureau's decision to suspend the CSC eighth ordinary congress. Among the measures announced by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso yesterday evening was the resumption of the CSC congress tomorrow.

Party Official Announces Agreement With Unions

AB1809164090 Brazzaville Domestic Service
in French 1830 GMT 17 Sep 90

[Text] Here are the measures adopted jointly by the Political Bureau and the Congolese Trade Union Confederation [CSC] Eighth Congress Presidium, read by (Paul Ngate), head of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Department of Press, Propaganda, and Information.

[Begin (Ngate) recording] 1. Continuation of the CSC eighth ordinary congress as of 18 September 1990 by the

Confederal Council with the establishment of the Confederal Commission of Control and Investigation, Executive Confederal Commission, COCONE, and the Permanent Secretariat;

2. Dissolution of the National Committee on the Coordination of Trade Union Activities;

3. Ending of the strike and resumption of work as of 17 September 1990;

4. Implementation of all motions, resolutions, and recommendations submitted by the eighth CSC ordinary congress to the Political Bureau;

5. Ending of the congress on the afternoon of 18 September 1990. [end recording]

Gabon

Opposition Meets Premier, States New Demands

AB2009180690 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Gabon is still feeling the pain of the legislative elections and the initial results. This afternoon Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba met with representatives of the opposition parties. Concerning the cancellation of the polls demanded by the follow-up committee and most of the opposition parties, here is the declaration made this morning in Libreville by the leader of the Gabon Progress Party, Mr. Agondjo, on behalf of the United Front of Associations and Opposition Political Parties.

[Begin Agondjo recording] Considering the prevailing situation we call for: —the cancellation of the elections throughout the country;—the postponement of these elections until December 1990 at the earliest and March 1991 at the latest to enable the government and parties to adequately prepare for these elections under normal conditions;—the dissolution of the government, but since there should be a competent government we want a new government established that reflects the political leanings represented at the national conference. This means that all groups represented at the conference together with the Gabonese Democratic Party should meet to form a government of national union that will organize elections and restore social peace in Gabon.—a fresh beginning to the campaign and a new funding of the parties is necessary. [end recording]

Second Round of Parliamentary Elections Postponed

AB2109070090 Paris AFP in English 0308 GMT
21 Sep 90

[Text] Libreville, Sep. 21 (AFP)—Gabon on Thursday announced the postponement of the second round of parliamentary elections following a flawed first round in the country's first multiparty vote in a quarter of a century. In a televised speech, Prime Minister Casimir Oye Mba said a second round scheduled for Sunday was being moved back to October 21 and 28.

But he confirmed the first round election of 58 deputies in voting last Sunday, "under reservation of validation by the

Supreme Court." Gabonese will be voting in October for 32 constituencies where polling was cancelled in the first round, as well as 30 seats where a runoff was needed, the prime minister said. The future Gabonese National Assembly is to have a total of 120 seats.

On Monday authorities disclosing the first results—overwhelmingly favorable to the government party—acknowledged there had been "disorder, extortions and irregularities." Results from 32 districts were cancelled. Opposition parties, citing massive fraud, joined forces this week to demand the cancellation of first round results.

Mr. Oye Mba said the decision to delay the second round had been taken because "the ideal conditions for conducting this vote have not been found." He admitted that in the first round, "disorder, acts of vandalism, intimidation, fraud, an insufficient number of polling places, and the late opening of some polling places, had been cited here and there."

The incidents could "cast a shadow on our emerging multiparty democracy," he said. Multiparty elections were called by President Omar Bongo, under pressure following a wave of strikes and anti-government rioting earlier this year. Mr. Bongo, who took over after the death of Gabon's first president, Leon M'Ba, in 1967, soon afterward created this West [as received] African nation's single party, the Gabonese Democratic Party.

Confirmed results from Sunday's first round gave 36 seats to Mr. Bongo's Gabonese Democratic Party, 14 seats to the Morena [National Recovery Movement] party, three seats to the Association for Socialism in Gabon, three seats to the Gabonese Progress Party, one seat to the Gabonese Socialist Union, and one seat to the "original" Morena party.

Among those elected were six members of the transitional government: Foreign Minister Ali Bongo, Defense Minister Martin Magnaga, Finance Minister Paul Toun-gui, Public Works Minister Zacharie Myboto, Civil Service Minister Paulette Moussavou and Information Minister Jean-Remy Bouyiki.

In the two rounds of voting in October, parties will be entitled to field new candidates or run them from different constituencies, the prime minister said. New lists must be officially registered by October 15 at midnight.

Rwanda

Belgian Parliamentary Delegation Ends Visit

EA2009130890 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1115 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] The Belgian parliamentarians who have been visiting our country for the last four days are leaving today for Bujumbura. Shortly before their departure they were received by General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic. On the agenda of their meeting were political, economic, national, and international

topics. This was disclosed by the head of the delegation, (Jean Gaulle), president of the external relations commission of the Belgian parliament's house of representatives, to (Fratern Kabanza) of the RWANDAN NEWS AGENCY at the end of the meeting.

[Begin (Gaulle) recording] The topics we discussed during the meeting were, of course, related to current events in Rwanda's political and economic life, international relations, the president's plans concerning the launching of new political structures based on a reasonable multiparty system, and economic problems. The meeting also focused on the structural adjustment programs of the IMF and the World Bank and their consequences. We also tackled a few international issues indirectly. [end recording]

Prospects for Belgian-Rwandan cooperation were also discussed. This cooperation will always be strengthened, the Belgian member of parliament stated.

[Begin (Gaulle) recording] [passage indistinct] As you are aware, there is a biennial package of 2.4 billion Belgian francs allocated to cooperation. In addition, we recently provided an extra 500 million as aid to the balance of payments, while credit facilities were opened at the Belgian National Bank for about 500 million. Our cooperation is, therefore, active. Our cooperation with Rwanda has developed, notably, since the visit by the Belgian prime minister [words indistinct] of foreign affairs to your country. We hope that the forthcoming visit of the Rwandan president to Belgium will help confirm, and if necessary, bolster that (?bilateral) cooperation. [end recording]

Sao Tome and Principe

*Legalization of Political Parties Imminent

90AF0667A Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese
24 Aug 90 p 5

[Article by Lina Pacheco Pereira]

[Text] The official results of Sao Tome and Principe's constitutional referendum on Wednesday [22 Aug], should be known by the beginning of next week, at which time the Provisionary General Assembly will have concluded its work. Everything indicates that the constitution was approved. This information was provided yesterday [23 Aug] to O JORNAL by the secretary of the Referendum Committee, created under the National People's Assembly and presided over by Francisco Fortunato Pires.

The participation of Sao Tomean voters exceeded all expectations, as they responded positively to the numerous clarification sessions and appeals on the part of the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome e Principe], the party in power, as well as the opposition.

The some 52,000 voters were consulted for the first time on their country's destiny, whether or not to lend their support to the constitutional text approved by the National People's Assembly. Portuguese constitutionalist Jorge Miranda participated in its formulation, and was responsible for technical-judicial issues.

This was the first step toward democratization in Sao Tome's history, and sources contacted by O JORNAL are unanimous in guaranteeing that "everything went very well."

All the political organizations appealed for the "Yes" vote in the referendum, despite the fact that the process merited some criticism on the part of the opposition. The prime example had nothing to do with the contents of the constitution but more with the fact that the MLSTP has opted for its approval before holding legislative elections (in October) and presidential elections (in December).

Miguel Trovoada, the (then) only candidate opposing Pinto da Costa, decided to abstain in the referendum precisely because he felt that the process of transition to political pluralism was running in a contrary manner, and also because he felt that the Constitution's text conceded a "tacit extension" of the president's current term. It was a decision that caused some consternation among the Sao Tomean leadership and even among the opposition. The legalization of political parties and the creation of the conditions for the regime's democratization, in particular freedom of the press, depend upon approval of the text of the Constitution.

Daniel Daio, director of the Group of Reflection (GR), which has already declared its support for Miguel Trovoada's candidacy, told O JORNAL that it was an "individual stance" on the part of the former Sao Tomean Prime Minister.

Contacted on Tuesday [21 Aug] by O JORNAL, Miguel Trovoada said that "he was fulfilling a period of silence" that he had imposed on himself until the results of the referendum were released.

Preliminaries

All eyes, however, are turned toward the legislative elections, and later to the presidential elections. The chiefs of staff are preparing their still fragile political organizations and candidates for these two elections.

The MLSTP, under President Pinto da Costa's leadership, will hold its extraordinary congress in September, though a firm date has still not been established. The party in power is starting with several advantages in the electoral contest. According to the text of the Constitution regarding the formation of political parties, the existence of the MLSTP "is recognized independently of legal formalities," based on historical legitimacy.

The movement that has led Sao Tome and Principe to independence from being a Portuguese colony is now

attempting to become the party—the Social Democratic Party (PSD). This fact has allowed the opposition to emphasize the increasingly close links between a significant part of the MLSTP, and the Portuguese Government and Cavaco Silva's PSD. It was after the Portuguese Prime Minister's holiday in Sao Tome and Principe that the possibility of the MLSTP's becoming the PSD became known.

Highly placed Sao Tomean sources attribute these criticisms to those sectors of Sao Tomean society intent on benefitting from relations with the francophone countries, in particular Gabon and France itself, in detriment to the strengthening of connections with Portugal and Angola. The accusation is, in fact, applicable to some members of the government and MLSTP leaders who are less sensitive to an approximation with the officially Portuguese-speaking African countries.

A new Party president should be chosen at the MLSTP extraordinary congress, now that Manuel Pinto da Costa will abandon leadership in order to run as a candidate for president of the Republic. Likewise, the MLSTP militants will approve the new party platform.

At this grand reunion, the government party will adopt a new program, keeping in mind the passage of the country to a multiparty regime.

The Main Adversary

If for the MLSTP it is a time to adapt to a new reality, creating boundaries between the party and the government, for the other political organizations it is a time to attempt to give birth to structures and find support.

The MLSTP's main adversary is the Democratic Opposition League (CODO), which is comprised of the Renovated National Resistance Front, the National Democratic Action, and the Independent Democratic Union. The CODO Executive Council is presided over by Albertino Neto, a former commander of the Sao Tome e Principe Armed Forces.

Having already declared its support for Miguel dos Anjos Trovoada's candidacy, CODO believes it to be fundamental for the country's democratization that the presidential guard's political police be dissolved and a government administration be formed that would have as its first priority the holding of elections to the Constituent Assembly. This body would then, in CODO's framework, formulate a new constitution, the electoral law, and the political and national parties.

In Quest of Support

The Group of Reflection will also hold its congress the beginning of next month, at which time they should become the Democratic Convergence Party (PCD).

Group of Reflection committees are developing the plans and documents. One of its leaders, Daniel Daio, told O JORNAL that for the time being, they have very few material resources and they have no external support. It is,

however, a phase the Group of Reflection hopes to put behind them when they become a party. "We have not yet made efforts to acquire resources because we are not a unified party," explained Daniel Daio.

Technical and financial resources were not yet available for the campaign of Miguel Trovada, who is running as an independent, but everything indicates that Socialist International will support part of the responsibilities, which as one might guess from the size of the country, will be minimal.

In the meantime, the Group of Reflection and Democratic Opposition League (CODO) candidate does not even have a house, as he lives at his brother's residence.

Zaire

Opposition UDPS Leader To Run for Presidency

AB2009102690 Paris AFP in French 1859 GMT
18 Sep 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Sep (AFP)—The leader of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi, has announced to the Kinshasa evening daily, ELIMA, that he will be a candidate for the presidency of the Republic of Zaire in the scheduled presidential election in 1991. Mr. Tshisekedi, one of the most resolute opponents of the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who has been under house arrest in Kinshasa since April this year, has indeed decided to present his candidacy at this election "in order to strive for the well-being of Zairians".

The leader of the UDPS, who told ELIMA of the main outlines of his struggle to install democracy in his country, vehemently reasserted that his movement would not participate "in any way in any transitional government whatsoever with Mr. Mobutu." "It is even further out of the question for the movement to work with the People's Movement for the Renewal (MPR), the former Zairian state party which," according to him, "is at the root of all the evils that the country is presently suffering from," he added.

Mr. Tshisekedi also recalled that, since 24 April, Marshal Mobutu had resigned the chairmanship of the only Zairian party, and that "judicially", he could no longer claim to be president of the Republic. "According to the UDPS leader, Mr. Mobutu must only remain in place to "deal with routine matters." Mr. Tshisekedi stated that he was in favor of an integral multiparty system, and

once again demanded the holding of a national conference in Zaire to clarify the political life of the country.

The UDPS leader is the third politician to declare his candidacy, following that of the former minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Nguz A. Karl-I-Bond, announced in August this year, and that of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko announced on Friday, 14 September at Goma (a prefecture situated 1,500 kilometers east of Kinshasa).

UNTZA Ends Congress, Affirms Autonomy

AB2009165490 Dakar PANA in French 1500 GMT
19 Sep 90

[Text] N'sele (Kinshasa), 19 Sep (AZAP/PANA)—The National Union of Workers of Zaire (UNTZA) meeting in an extraordinary congress from 15 to 18 September 1990 at N'sele (60 km east of Kinshasa), revised its constitution by affirming its independence from the government. Formerly an organ of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR, state party), the UNTZA, which had operated as a participatory trade union, now becomes a union of demands and struggle in accordance with the ongoing democratic process in Zaire and so it can affirm trade union pluralism. Thus the 16 unions federated to the UNTZA recover their autonomy. The same goes for trade union leaders who will not be democratically elected by the workers. This should enable the central labor union of Zaire to operate freely and effectively for the working masses, Mr. Katalay Moleli Sangol, the new UNTZA leader stated last night during the closing session of their deliberations.

This extraordinary congress, apart from revising the constitution governing the Zairian central trade union, allowed for the election of new members of the steering committee presided over by Mr. Moleli Sangol as its president and not as secretary general as before. In accordance with the democratic process launched on 24 April 1990 by President Mobutu Sese Seko, UNTZA and the National Association of Zairian Enterprises (ANEZA—employers trade union) will live together with other trade union organizations as part of labor pluralism.

Closing the extraordinary UNTZA congress, Mrs. Maduka Inyanza, Zairian minister of labor and social planning, reaffirmed that by endorsing these deliberations the government has helped to denounce the crisis in the Zairian labor movement. The president of the Zairian labor union pointed out that his organization's action program will focus on social politics, workers and farmers economic policies, international cooperation, and training and educating workers.

De Klerk Interviewed on First Year in Office

MB2009194890 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
20 Sep 90 p 17

["Full text" of interview with South African State President F.W. de Klerk by political correspondent Tos Wentzel at the Union Buildings in Pretoria; date not given: "We Have Progressed Beyond All Expectations"]

[Text] Wentzel: Mr. de Klerk, can you tell me, please, what were your feelings a year ago when you became State President? Did you at that stage set yourself any specific targets for the next year?

President de Klerk: The targets which I set myself were those we set out in the National Party manifesto when we asked for a mandate in last year's election.

I was deeply involved in drawing up the party's five-year action plan together with some of my colleagues and this really represented the targets which we set ourselves.

More particularly, as an administration in contrast to the party, my team and I set ourselves the task of implementing the plan of action as soon as possible and to get the negotiation process going.

That, from a constitutional point of view, is fundamental.

The present debate tends to over-emphasise the constitutional facet. We have also set ourselves targets in other directions.

In the economic sphere a cohesive policy must be implemented, for instance, to bring down inflation and to lower taxes. We work equally hard on these aspects and regard these targets as extremely important.

In the socio-economic sphere we have set ourselves the target to address the basic problems, if possible in an innovative way.

Q: Where do you think you are now at the end of the first year? What do you think has been achieved? Are there some aspects you are happy about and are there some developments that have come as a disappointment?

A: I think we have made tremendous progress in all spheres.

In the field of constitutional negotiation we have made progress beyond the expectation of everybody and we have progressed further than I felt we would have by now.

In the economic sphere we have a cohesive economic policy in place and the inflation rate is coming down notwithstanding adverse extraneous factors which have arisen.

We have succeeded in starting to bring taxes down.

In the socio-economic sphere, the R [rand] 3 billion set aside has laid the foundation for the innovative and imaginative addressing of problems such as the poverty problem, fundamental problems in education, urbanisation and the like.

Therefore, looking back at the end of the first year, without being self-satisfied in any way whatsoever, I feel there is much to be thankful for.

There are, of course, two other very important spheres.

In the sphere of international relations the progress to normalise South Africa's international position has gone very well. I am very thankful to be able to say that sanctions, in general terms, are crumbling.

There is a new awareness internationally about the complexities of South Africa. The Government's bonafides have been generally accepted and therefore doors which were shut before are now open.

The last very important sphere of government, and a fundamental one, is the maintenance of security, law and order.

The Government has maintained its capacity to do this and is, in fact, strengthening this vis-a-vis the police force.

I have recently stressed the total unacceptability of the disorder, murders and intimidation which unfortunately at the moment run rife in our country.

I reiterate the Government's commitment to maintain stability and to take firm steps against all efforts to create anarchy in South Africa.

We have for the past few days been in the midst of developing new and additional measures to curb the spate of violence that has hit us, and further announcements can be expected later this week.

Q: How did the February 2 speech come about? Was it a slow process or a sudden "conversion" that led to the initiatives and the ideas in that speech?

A: Fundamental to that speech were initiatives started by Ministers and senior officials over a long period and discussions with Mr. Nelson Mandela.

Equally important were the attitudes and representations of all moderate leaders over a long period. Prominent among these was Chief Minister Buthelezi.

There was also the initiative of my predecessor to meet him, from which arose a clear statement about the process of negotiation aimed at peaceful solutions. It also cleared the way for the release of Mr. Sisulu and certain other high-profile prisoners.

After I became President, I, along with two of my Ministers, also had a meeting with Mr. Mandela and this brought us to the point where he could be released.

The unbanning of organisations in an atmosphere where there was already a basic commitment to peaceful negotiations was a logical consequence.

This was not merely a political decision. The final decisions were taken after widespread consultation, in-depth analysis, and careful evaluation of advice of security and other advisers. It was really a team effort.

Q: You have expressed concern about continuing violence and the way in which this could delay or threaten moves to get negotiations going. Are you hopeful that the "Iron Fist" measures which have now been announced can work?

A: Let me first of all stress that what you refer to as "Iron Fist" methods are not aimed at the political process or at any specific organisation. They are necessary because of the lawlessness which has erupted in some areas.

I have again received a request from church leaders that the Government should use its full capability to bring the violence to an end.

There is really widespread support also among opponents for firm action in areas where the violence has become absolutely unacceptable.

I think the firm action will have a very definite, positive effect.

Firm actions alone are not enough. I think political leaders should play their part and they have a constructive contribution to make in bringing violence to an end.

I welcome the initiative by the President of Transkei and the King of the Zulu nation to address meetings in some of the strife-torn areas and to address public meetings.

The diversity of the black people plays a role, not the only role, in the present state of violence.

I hope other leaders will follow suit and play a role in restoring calmness. The tragedy is that this is taking place at the moment when we have succeeded in making marked progress in efforts to create an atmosphere conducive to peaceful negotiations.

Q: What is your reaction to the fact that not all political leaders and movements support these new measures?

A: I am rather disappointed at the reaction in certain quarters, especially in the light of previous statements made and previous accusations from the same quarters that the Government was not doing enough and should use its full capacity. I find a contradiction in the present criticism.

Q: Do you think there is a sinister or a well-organised third group trying to stir up more trouble, perhaps in an effort to bedevil efforts to start negotiations?

A: I have been reported, rather interpreted, as saying this and I dispelled this whole impression at a public meeting in Middelburg at the weekend.

What I do think is that there is a new dimension in the violence in the sense that the gangs or small groups of individuals, whom I prefer to call terrorists, are organising themselves to kill people, who are innocent bystanders, at random.

To deduce from this that it is of necessity due to a third sinister force is unscientific.

These small groups may come from among the supporters of these very fighting factions themselves or it might be a yet unknown group which has decided to misuse the general state of unrest and violence in these specific areas to derail the negotiation process.

The police will do everything in their power to find the perpetrators. When we find them we will know who they are.

Q: There have been calls from prominent people, including church leaders, for what they described as a peace or a crisis summit of leaders. Would you care to call such a meeting or would you make further efforts to get Mr. Mandela and Chief Buthelezi together?

A: I have been constantly involved in preparing the ground for multiparty discussions as well as to promote bilateral discussions between leaders of those who are violently opposing each other.

A summit at the right time and in the right circumstances and sufficiently representative could make a contribution.

Until this time arrives we must work to expand the process of dialogue.

Other summits are already taking place and are on the agenda.

Thus, we, as a government, regularly meet the representatives of all executive authorities in South Africa. Plans for a fully representative church summit, called not by the Government but by church leaders themselves, are well advanced.

Q: Are there no times when you feel despondent about the future or are you still hopeful? Many people are apprehensive and uncertain about the future.

A: I can understand that many people feel uncertain and I share their concern when violence and intimidation get out of hand in certain areas, as it has done recently.

On the other hand, I do not have any doubts that we—all responsible and peace-loving leaders in all spheres—will find a basis for peaceful negotiations towards a new and just South Africa.

Negative factors are there to be overcome and with the necessary dedication and hard work we will overcome them.

Q: What point have we now reached with the exploration of the negotiations process?

A: I would say that in certain quarters we have reached a stage where there is almost impatience. There are certain leaders who would now like us really to get going.

From other quarters there is still some dragging of feet. We are doing everything in our power to expedite the process. The general mood is one of eagerness for progress.

Q: When do you think the real negotiations can start?

A: I cannot put a definite time scale on it. Many are ready to start, but in the case of others there is still some work to do.

The Government would be unwise to force the pace without ensuring that the main role players are involved.

Q: Why are you going to the United States specifically at this stage?

A: For the very same reason that I went to Europe.

The world, including America, is extremely interested in what is happening in South Africa.

The international community now accepts our bona fides.

This offers an opportunity for me to improve relations, furnish information, create perspectives and to normalise our relationships wherever possible.

It must, of course, be noted that I have been invited by President Bush and that I have accepted that invitation.

I am, therefore, not going cap in hand for any reason whatsoever.

Q: What do you think or hope will flow from the visit?

A: As I have already stated I think such an opportunity can and will result in a better understanding of the situation in South and southern Africa and Africa in general.

I also think such a visit will help towards further normalisation of South Africa's international position and the strengthening of already existing relations.

Q: Will the question of sanctions be raised?

A: I am not going to America, as I did not go to Europe, with that specifically in mind.

Q: And if the issue does arise?

A: I will then discuss it and I will put our well-known view very frankly.

We are against sanctions in principle. Whatever the purpose of instituting it might have been, it no longer serves any purpose. It is counter-productive and there is therefore a need for a total re-evaluation on the basis of new realities in South Africa.

Q: When are you going to America?

A: We will be leaving on Saturday [22 September] evening and we will travel directly to America. We will be back in South Africa on the evening of Wednesday September 26.

The visit will be just to Washington and it will be an official working visit.

Q: Are you going to Holland in October?

A: That still has to be finalised, but it is not impossible that I will be doing so.

House of Delegates Chairman Praises De Klerk

MB2009093490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0832 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] Durban Sept 20 SAPA—A responsibility rested with all South Africans not to fail State President F.W. de Klerk—"the one who stands before us as a beacon of hope", the chairman of the ministers' council in the House of Delegates, Dr. J. N. Reddy, said in Durban on Thursday [20 Sep].

In a message on the occasion of the first anniversary of Mr. De Klerk's office as state president, he said Mr. De Klerk had taken a courageous and irrevocable step in search of a peaceful resolution of the political impasse in the country.

"The manner in which he has pursued this goal has won him not only the hearts of South Africans of all races, but also the abiding respect and admiration of the world community which recognises that the finding of an acceptable solution will make southern Africa—and in fact Africa—a co-prosperity sphere in which South Africa will play a dominant role in promoting the well-being of the people and the continent.

"The task before the state president is fraught with dangers and immense difficulties. However, with his commitment to succeed and with faith in almighty God, victory must come at the end of the day."

Dr. Reddy said that as he entered his second year of office, President de Klerk would be "sustained by the thoughts and prayers of peace-loving South Africans".

Official Views De Klerk's Upcoming U.S. Visit

MB2109065190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2323 GMT 20 Sep 90

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 20 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, is going to Washington to convince President George Bush of the sincerity and the irreversibility of his reform initiative. That was the assessment of the director-general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, when he briefed the media on the three-day working visit scheduled for next week.

He said there were four broad targets at which the president's mission would be aimed: Congress, the State Department, the White House and the business community. The American media was also an important factor in the tour, he added. Mr van Heerden stressed Mr de Klerk would, as with his European tour, not be targeting the lifting of sanctions during his visit.

There were however Americans who were working for the lifting of sanctions and these would like to receive some indication from Mr de Klerk when conditions were likely to reach a point where the lifting of sanctions would become feasible. "This is the president's show,"

he said. "The visit affords a special occasion for an eyeball meeting by the presidents.

"It is important for them to get a direct measure of each other and as we see it President de Klerk is his own best salesman. He can sell himself better than anyone else can."

It was his understanding also that Mr Bush wanted to give Mr de Klerk every opportunity to put South Africa's case. "Mr de Klerk will be able to tell him personally just how serious, how irrevocable and how sincere his reforms are."

Mr van Heerden said the timing of the trip hinged on a fortuitous coincidence of time available in the busy schedules of both presidents. A small window was found which was sufficiently distant from the Mandela visit and from Congress switching to election mode.

He said the political climate in Washington appeared quite positive with the visit receiving normal media attention without any anti-hype being organised. The issues he expected President Bush to raise included the violence in South Africa, the continued state of emergency in Natal and the release of political prisoners (factors in the possible lifting of sanctions), regional issues particular peace initiatives in Angola and Mozambique and the future of Africa in general.

President de Klerk is likely to ask for stronger support in forums such as the United Nations where the U.S.'s most recent responses are considered "limp wristed". He is also expected to ask for a briefing on the situation in the Persian Gulf and in response reiterate South Africa's support for the U.S. position on Iraq.

Another issue which may be raised in the Oval Office is South Africa's continued abstention from signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty while President de Klerk would like to know how South Africa fits into the new, post cold war world as America sees it.

The visit came after a lifting in the stressful relations between the two countries which followed on the enactment of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act [CAAA] of 1986. The "constructive engagement" policy of Dr Chester Crocker (former U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs) became suspect and caused difficulties soon after it was implemented.

The successful negotiations, with the U.S. as partner, for Namibian independence, built a bridge "which brought South Africa out of the chill of the CAAA," Mr van Heerden said. The U.S.A. was the only surviving superpower with the USSR a "sick old man". That position had been enhanced by President Bush's action on Iraq.

"Our relations have been more like being in a cage with an elephant, just trying not to get trampled.

"Now we have a more benevolent view of that elephant," the director-general said.

UK's Waldegrave Reviews Meeting With De Klerk

MB2109065790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2158 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 20 SAPA—The past year had been the most important in South Africa's recent history, the British minister of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr William Waldegrave, said after a meeting with President F.W. de Klerk on Thursday [20 September].

Mr Waldegrave, who paid a courtesy visit to Mr de Klerk, emphasised Britain's continued support for the negotiation process, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

President de Klerk said in reply that South Africa placed a high premium on its relations with Britain, not only because of British investments in the country, but also because of the strong historical ties between the two countries.

Government Increasing Contacts With Africa

MB2009150590 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] South Africa's deputy director of African affairs, Mr. Leo Evans, says that although the Organization of African Unity still has a policy of isolation toward South Africa, the country has been establishing relations and contacts with many African countries.

Speaking in Cape Town, Mr. Evans said that South Africa now found itself in a position where there were hardly any barriers to traveling. He attributed changes in South Africa's relations with Africa countries to President F.W. de Klerk's reforms this year.

Mr. Evans told a meeting of the Institute of International Affairs that trade missions had been established in several African countries and that two more would be opened in Madagascar and Mauritius by the end of the year.

He said that South Africa saw itself as an African country, and it had informed the Southern African Development Coordination Conference of its wish to contribute to the projects of the organization. Close contacts had been established recently in the technical field for the benefit of southern Africa.

Minister Vlok Praises Operation 'Iron Fist'

MB2009145190 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 20 Sep 90

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] For a government reaction to the view that [Operation] Iron Fist is primarily designed to protect the white community, our correspondent Julian Borger put it to South Africa's Law and Order Minister Mr. Adriaan Vlok that these measures would be deeply unpopular in the black townships.

[Begin recording] [Vlok] We are taking these measures because we realize that they are necessary, and I want to say that the majority of people in the townships and in the country support these measures.

[Borger] But how do you know that...

[Vlok, interrupting] Because they are there.

[Borger] But have you consulted at all with any leaders in the townships?

[Vlok] But do you really think that we can work that way, that when you intend to take certain steps and certain measures in the country that you should consult now with all the people first? I mean, we are in the government, we are taking fair and the necessary steps to curb the violence, and I don't really think that we can work that way.

[Borger] But isn't there a danger if you take these measures without consultation they may jeopardize the peace process?

[Vlok] The peace process is very important to us, and the majority of people equally support the peace process in the country. So, I am quite confident that they will support the peace process as well as the steps, the fair steps that we are taking to curb the violence. [end recording]

Police Respond to ANC Criticism

*MB2009201790 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] There has been reaction to ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela's criticism of Operation Iron Fist and to calls from within the ANC that its supporters be armed.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Brigadier Leon Mellet, said tonight that Operation Iron Fist was not an aggressive strategy but that it was intended to afford peace-loving South Africans protection against violent attacks. He said the police had a responsibility towards the community. Brig. Mellet said Iron Fist was not an attempt to arm whites.

On calls from inside the ANC that its supporters be armed, Brig. Mellet cautioned anyone who advocated this to remember that any action should be within the framework of the law.

Police Official Details Unrest Casualties, Deaths

*MB2109070890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0325 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Excerpts] Paarl Sept 21 SAPA—Black on black violence in Natal and the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal]-area has claimed the lives of 1,600 people from Jan 1 1990 to September 15 while 1,242 were injured. In this period police killed 53 people, wounded 215 while the police lost 36 men with 150 injured.

These statistics were supplied by the chief of the operational branch of the SA [South African] Police, Lt Gen Louwtjie Malan, at Paarl on Friday [21 September]. [passage omitted]

The present spate of unrest and violence was alarmingly intense and widespread and he gave the following reasons for the violence:

- Bitter disputes between rival black political groups
- Growing rivalry between black factions
- A prelude to the struggle for power once white rule ended
- Old tribal and clan rivalries stretching back over generations
- The competition for mere survival in black townships
- More violence by gangs of youths pretending that they were part of the struggle
- The emergence of a new generation of young blacks with virtually no compassion and a burning hatred for authority, both black and white
- Criminal gangs exploiting radical young blacks
- Socio economic actions such as consumer boycotts, strikes, squatter camps, protest marches etc.

He said statistics served to illustrate the terrible toll of this violence in human lives alone. For the period Jan 1 1990 to Sept 15 1990, 808 people were killed in Natal in black on black violence with 561 injured while 792 were killed in the PWV-area with 681 injured.

He said a degree of unrest and even violence could have been expected after February 2 with the "new freedom resting uneasily on the unprepared political parties". He said their political structures and means of control over their supporters were not sufficiently developed and properly established.

The present situation was unprecedented and in total conflict with the aims of a negotiated future for South Africa. He added that the time had come to choose "between the concept representing violence, destruction and chaos on the one hand and the concept representing peace, prosperity and stability." Those persisting in supporting the first must realise they they would be prosecuted regardless of colour.

Vlok Announces Curfew Measures Effective 25 Sep

*MB2109101390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1002 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 21 SAPA—Curfew measures installed by the government in Thokoza, Vosloorus, Katlehong, Soweto, Meadowlands, Diepkloof and Dobsonville, are to come into effect on September 25. Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok announced in the government gazette on Friday [21 September] curfew with effect from September 25 as an additional measure to the unrest regulations announced by the government last month.

No person in an unrest area in the magisterial districts of Alberton, Boksburg, Germiston, Johannesburg, Roodepoort and in Thokoza, Vosloorus, Katlehong, Soweto,

Meadowlands, Diepkloof and Dobsonville is allowed to be present beyond the limits of any residential site between 9PM and 4AM.

The prohibition shall not apply to someone who was a member of a security force in his capacity as a member of such a force or, if in the opinion of a member of a security force, the person submitted sufficient reasons for the non-compliance with the prohibition. If such a person is an employee he must be in possession of a written proof signed and issued by his employer.

ANC Official Warns Government on Peace Process

*MB2009193690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1829 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 20 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Thursday [20 September] night warned the government that unless it was seen to be taking appropriate measures to apprehend and prosecute perpetrators of violence it would have to take full responsibility for the derailment of the peace process.

The ANC said following a National Executive Committee [NEC] meeting the security measures announced by State President F.W. de Klerk on Wednesday and by the SA [South African] Police on Saturday were "designed to abridge the civil liberties of the African population on the Reef".

The measures were also designed to repress legitimate political activity, reintroduce the state of emergency "by guile" and not to bring an end to the violence or track down its organisers or instigators, the ANC said.

It called for an independent commission of inquiry, with adequate terms of reference, to investigate the numerous charges levelled against state security organs.

"Though the ANC has a firm and unwavering commitment to peace in our country, we warn the SA Government that, unless the government is seen to be taking appropriate measures to apprehend the perpetrators of this violence, it will have to assume full responsibility for the derailing of the peace process," the ANC said.

The 3-day extended NEC meeting, including representatives from COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], the UDF [United Democratic Front] and all 16 ANC regions, noted the government was committed to political change in SA, but said it was becoming clear the government would prefer change to occur on terms favourable to itself.

"The government has adopted a two-track policy which... accepts the need to negotiate a settlement to our country's problems while... devising strategies to weaken the ANC and other democratic formations."

The statement said President F.W. de Klerk's recent security announcements were an "act of bad faith".

The ANC said Mr de Klerk had deliberately undermined the joint ANC-government working group established in terms of the Pretoria minute to devise mutually acceptable principles for the implementation of a ceasefire.

"We cannot but interpret this as a measure directed against the ANC and its underground military structures. It does nothing to build mutual trust between the ANC and the government."

The ANC accused the government of a "laissez faire attitude" towards the violence in Natal and Transvaal.

It said the government hoped to generate a climate of insecurity, fear and terror, "and thus make a decisive majority of our people more amenable to an authoritarian regime".

The NEC meeting adopted a recommendation by the joint ANC-COSATU working committee on violence for a campaign to achieve greater public accountability by police and security forces.

The campaign will centre on demands for the establishment of an independent review body with powers to recommend action and investigate complaints against the police.

Further demands were for the demilitarisation of the police, the establishment of a publicly devised code of conduct for all police personnel, and the limitation of police arms and weaponry to those "adequate for normal law enforcement and the detection of crime".

"The NEC calls for the immediate and visible disbandment of the various state murder squads such as the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau], the askaris [turned ANC cadres], Koevoet [Crowbar—South-West African police counterinsurgency unit] and other mercenary formations such as Battalion 32."

The ANC called for full public disclosure of the future deployment of personnel of these units, the distribution of its assets and its arms.

Joint ANC, COSATU, Inkatha Rally Planned

*MB1909130090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1053 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Durban Sept 19 SAPA—A joint rally by Inkatha and the rival ANC [African National Congress] and Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] has been agreed upon to confirm the Lower Umfolozi Peace Accord signed at the beginning of this month, according to SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

The meeting is to be preceded by separate Inkatha and ANC/COSATU rallies to appeal to supporters at grass-roots level at the Esikhawini, Ngwelezane and Nseleni townships to honour the agreement. Northern Natal region ANC convenor, Mr. Willis Mchunu, said the ANC/COSATU rally would be held at the Zidedele Stadium on Sunday [23 Sep]. It would be followed by an Inkatha rally at a venue and date still to be announced.

The mayor of Esikhawini and member of the Lower Umfolozi Peace Committee, Mr. Bonginkosi Biyela, confirmed the joint peace rally, saying it was hoped the kwaZulu minister of interior, Mr. Steven Sithebe, would attend the Inkatha rally. The radio report did not say when the joint rally would take place.

ANC To Meet With Inkatha's Buthelezi on Unrest

*MB2009195890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1854 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 20 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Thursday [20 September] night announced it would convene a meeting of all homeland leaders, including kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to devise a joint strategy for ending the violence.

"The ANC, in cooperation with its allies will, at the earliest possible date, also call a conference of the broadest spectrum of anti-apartheid and democratic forces with a view to discussing a common strategy to combat the forces of destabilisation and violence."

An extended National Executive Committee [NEC] meeting also said it would encourage all people in areas affected by violence to organise themselves for the purpose of self-defence. The meeting instructed the NEC to seek an early summit with the South African Government.

The summit would discuss the "gravity of the situation and bring to government's attention our profound anxieties regarding the future and integrity of the peace process".

"In this regard the NEC is instructed to demand government take the necessary measures to put an end to the activities of all irregular, pro-apartheid armed groups and forces." The extended NEC congratulated participants in Wednesday's historic Durban meeting between the ANC and Inkatha "for the excellent work they have undertaken".

Prisoners Urge No Meeting of Mandela, Buthelezi

*MB1909181690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1512 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Thami Mkhwanazi report]

[Text] Johannesburg, 19 Sep (SAPA)—A number of inmates of the Pretoria Prison have requested African National Congress [ANC] deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, not to heed advice urging him to meet Inkatha president and kwaZulu chief minister, Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, about the violence in Natal and the Reef.

In a letter smuggled out of prison this week, the Concerned Prisoners' Committee said attempts to bring peace in Natal would be futile as long as Brigadier Jac Buchner remained kwaZulu's commissioner of police and Mr. Buthelezi minister of police.

The letter, written by the committee's spokesman and former chairman of the Atteridgeville/Saulsville branch of

the Congress of South African Students, Desmond Bayempini Nkosi, was delivered to the ANC offices in Johannesburg. Copies were also dispatched to a number of trade union offices and one was made available to SAPA.

Nkosi's committee is believed to be representing a number of prisoners convicted for so-called politically-motivated offences.

The letter said that, given Brig. Buchner's 25 years track record in the security branch of the South African Police, "a climate of peace is impossible in Natal. Jac Buchner was a dedicated hunter of anti-apartheid guerrillas and has been a key witness in political trials in South Africa".

Brig. Buchner was seconded to the kwaZulu Police 15 months ago.

The inmates recalled a statement they allege "was made by Mr. Buthelezi in 1982 to the effect that 'the ANC must not think they can rule without the Zulu impi [warriors]' while today he says the violence won't abate if Mandela does not talk to him".

Their opposition to a meeting between Mr. Mandela and Mr. Buthelezi comes in the wake of world-wide pleas for the two leaders to meet.

Asked to comment, Brig. Buchner said he had carried out his duties in the SAP Security Branch, when the ANC was banned. "I'm confident peace will prevail soon in Natal. I have been sitting with key members of the ANC during peace talks", Brig. Buchner commented.

A South African Prisons Service spokesman said while letter smuggling was a violation of prison regulations, prisoners also had the right to air their views on current developments outside prison.

Mandela To Meet With Buthelezi To End Rivalry

Praises 'Personal Friend'

*MB2109055090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0535 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 21 SAPA—Moves to end the rivalry between the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha gained fresh momentum on Friday [21 September] when ANC Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela stressed he would hold a meeting with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, saying the kwaZulu leader was his personal friend.

In an interview with SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation]-TV, Mr Mandela said Chief Buthelezi had extended tremendous support to him while in prison.

"He was one of those who demanded my release and that of my other comrades. And he took the position that he would not negotiate with the government until political prisoners were freed. I remain indebted to him because of our friendship and the support that he has given to me," said the de facto head of the ANC.

Turning to suggestions that he had sent mixed signals about Operation Iron Fist, Mr Mandela placed the blame at the door of the government.

"Mr (F.W.) de Klerk indicated to me when I saw him last Thursday that he was bringing about measures which would curb this violence. I had in mind that these would be measures, which would take the interests of both black and white into account, that they would be measures acceptable to both sides.

"He had told me that he would make an announcement in this regard this past Monday. Instead, on Saturday we heard the announcement from Gen Erasmus.

"The general says that I called for an iron fist—which I never did. I called upon the government to apply its capacity to end the violence," said Mr Mandela.

Buthelezi Discusses Planned Talks

*MB2109115490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1104 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Text] Ulundi Sept 21 SAPA—Mangosutu Buthelezi has been invited to meet Nelson Mandela, deputy leader of the African National Congress [ANC], on October 5 in the ANC's combined meeting with South African homeland leaders.

Mr Buthelezi, in a media statement on Friday [21 September], confirmed that he had initially received an invitation from Mr Mandela to meet him and some of his ANC colleagues on Friday (today)—but was invited by the ANC as one of a group of homeland leaders, and not as the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Mr Buthelezi said he had advised Mr Mandela however that he had been unable to attend Friday's meeting—because he needed time to consult the caucus of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly since he had been addressed in the ANC invitation as the chief minister of kwaZulu.

He also needed enough time to consult with the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party about the invitation.

The kwaZulu chief minister said Mr Mandela's response then was to postpone the meeting to October 5 and the ANC issued a statement to the effect that they had resolved to include Mr Buthelezi in their meeting with homeland leaders "in order to get to the root causes of the violence and to secure peace", Mr Buthelezi said in his Friday statement.

Mr Buthelezi continued that while these were "welcome developments", he wanted to state that these "needed to be seen in their proper perspective..."

He said firstly, the ANC's press statement about their talks "does not state that there are now ongoing discussions about peace between Inkatha Freedom Party's top leadership and members of the ANC's national executive.

"A meeting was held on the 19th of this month at the Royal Hotel in Durban. The ANC was represented by Mr John

Nkaidimeng, Mr Jacob Zuma, the ANC head of military intelligence, Mr Thomas Nkobi, the ANC's treasurer, Miss Gertrude Shope, Mr Josiah Jele and Mr Joe Nhlanhla.

"Mr Thabo Mbeki would have attended but could not do so as he was away at an economic conference in London," Mr Buthelezi stated.

He said: "This delegation from the ANC's national executive met with Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] national chairman and senior leaders in what we hope will become ongoing dialogue between the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party about ending black-on-black violence, and even more hopefully go on to have dialogue about ending all violence for political purposes."

He said thus in the first place, there is discussion between the ANC and the IFP about violence conducted by senior members of both organisations.

"These discussions run parallel to other discussions which led to a peace accord being signed between the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party in Empangeni and run parallel to further discussions that have been held in Ndwedwe," Mr Buthelezi stated.

Mr Buthelezi said that "secondly, the invitation to me to attend a meeting with other leaders of self-governing regions must be seen in the context of Dr Mandela's refusal, or perhaps inability because of pressures around him, to meet with me as president of Inkatha Freedom Party in a one-to-one brotherly discussion of what we can do together to bring about peace."

He said the invitation to him to attend a meeting with homeland leaders and the ANC must be seen against the background fact that Mr Jacob Zuma, a leading member of the ANC's national executive, had in discussions with him personally on Sept 7, "urged me just to attend the next ANC/homeland leaders" meeting which have been on-going.

"The attempt now being made to get me to meet with other leaders of self-governing regions and Dr Mandela is therefore not new ANC national executive thinking. The idea had nothing to do with the violence. The formal statement now issued by the ANC national executive is merely a confirmatory statement," Mr Buthelezi said.

He said he had "no problems with meeting or sharing meetings with leaders of self-governing regions.

"I have made it clear to the state president in their presence that kwaZulu's position is not the same as other self-governing regions.

"The violence that has erupted is billed as between followers of the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party in which other regions or their people have not been involved at all.

"It seems strange to me that Mr Zuma should try to persuade me to attend the meetings that Dr Mandela has

from time to time with the other five leaders of self-governing regions, and before I consider this matter, the ANC executive now couples this with the issue of violence which has nothing to do with these meetings.

"It is Dr Mandela himself who first telephoned me and suggested that we meet urgently. Subsequently it was Dr Mandela himself who telephoned and suggested that we share a platform in Pietermaritzburg to quell the violence that had erupted there. I willingly acceded to both these requests and in both cases it was Dr Mandela himself who called off the meetings because of pressure on him by colleagues in the ANC," Mr Buthelezi said.

"In these delicate times in which so much is at stake, I will leave no stone unturned which could lead to the diminution and hopefully the cessation of violence.

"I will therefore have to explore whether or not the invitation to me to attend a meeting as one of a group of the leaders of self-governing states with Dr Mandela is a continuing deliberately strategised attempt to deny me my prime political identity as president of Inkatha Freedom Party.

"It is Inkatha Freedom Party members that are involved in the violence. The note from Dr Mandela is addressed to me as chief minister," Mr Buthelezi stated.

"People cannot die because leaders dispute amongst each other—that is hideously wrong.

"I will therefore urgently seek conversations with Dr Mandela to confirm that the ANC's intention is genuinely to attempt to bring about the lessening of violence, and finally peace, through the proposed meeting with homeland leaders.

"If I find that the intentions were genuine, I will certainly go there, but I will go as president of Inkatha to deliver a message which will highlight the fact that the ongoing dialogue that there has been between Dr Mandela and other leaders of other regions has resulted in no effective steps to reduce violence and is unlikely to succeed in any such endeavour because first of all, Dr Mandela and I must get together as respective leaders of the two dominant black political organisations involved in the violence," he noted.

"Then secondly, my message to that meeting would be that meetings about peace must, as I have constantly said in the past, actually involve the leaders of our two organisations in the areas where violence has erupted.

"Peace moves must be on the ground amongst the people who are involved in violence. Peace moves cannot successfully take place in rarified committees talking political principle.

"Then thirdly I will give my greatly respected colleagues in other regions every assurance that they will have an important role to play in reducing violence once the stage has been set and once circumstances have been created in which their role is called for.

"I greatly welcome the change of attitude in the ANC which has led to peace meetings between members of the ANC's national executive and the senior leadership of Inkatha Freedom Party.

"I welcome moves towards peace accords which have been made. I welcome the decision by the ANC's national executive to meet with me. I have expressed my concerns on these issues to Dr Mandela when he phoned me last night (on Thursday) and we intend continuing our conversation on these issues.

"I sincerely hope that these changes of heart on the part of the ANC are the beginning of the thaw in which finally the real issues will be able to be discussed between Dr Mandela and myself.

"I have always had a great love and a great respect for Dr Mandela and as I said when I wrote to him on the 15th August 1990: There is a strange but strong residue of hope that all the difficulties that have intervened to make it impossible for you and I to meet and to strike accords about that which is so much greater than our own interests and the parties we serve, can be overcome."

Buthelezi Calls For Black 'Middle Ground'

*MB1909134890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1212 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[SAPA PR Wire Service. Issued by: the Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi, September 19, 1990]

[Text] Ulundi, Wednesday [dateline as received]—Black South Africans would defeat the power-at-all-costs aim of the ANC [African National Congress]/Communist Party bloc by producing their own middle ground opposition to it, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today. The Inkatha Freedom Party president was speaking to a visiting group of MBA [master of business administration] students from California's Stanford University.

He told them that the ANC and "its SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] counterpart" were so hungry for power that they wanted it now and would then look at reconciliation later. "They are oblivious of how totally impossible it is going to be for them to achieve their future socialist party dream," he said. "White South Africans will alone produce a formidable right-wing block to their plans.

"Black South Africans independently will produce the kind of middle-ground opposition to them that will defeat them in their purpose."

The world did not seem to realise the extent to which the ANC/SACP alliance was simply using the present situation as one in which it could gain a proletariat victory as a launching pad for socialist victories.

"Look carefully at the internal debate as published in the ANC's own official documents and at the contents of (its) broadcasts over Radio Freedom—as recorded in

BBC transcripts—and you will see that everything they are doing today is commensurate with their final socialist objectives.

"They are seeking the kind of all-or-nothing politics in which winner-takes-all victories can establish the centrist mass power on which a future one-party state can be built."

Rejects One-Party System

MB2009175190 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of kwaZulu and president of Inkatha, says he rejects a one-party system for South Africa as well as the Harare Declaration, which proposes the establishment of an interim government. Dr. Buthelezi said the course of action in South Africa should be aimed at reconciling people and should not follow a winner-takes-all approach. Dr. Buthelezi was the guest speaker today at the annual general meeting of the South African International Conveyors Association in Durban.

He said that the proposals of the Harare Declaration could not be allowed to be implemented as they were based upon a specific extension of the system of one man, one vote. He said the declaration did not take white fears into consideration and ignored the fact that these fears would result in a white right-wing backlash.

[Begin Buthelezi video recording in English] The provision of the Harare Declaration rides roughshod, if I may say so, over white fears. And they ignore the reality that white fears will drive whites into white right-wing backlashes. Whether or not the fears are morally justified, or whether or not they are politically justified, fear is a reality in white South Africa. [end recording]

ANC's Mbeki Discusses Unrest, Negotiations

MB2009182490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1720 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] London Sept 20 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] was determined that the peace process should continue despite everything that had happened, the organisation's director of external affairs, Mr Thabo Mbeki, said in London on Thursday [20 September].

The ANC stood ready to cooperate fully with the government to help identify the 'criminals' responsible for the killing of nearly 800 people in black townships over the last month, and to have them brought before court, he told delegates at an international business conference on the prospects of a new South Africa.

'Despite everything that has happened, the ANC is still determined that the peace process can and must continue.

'We are still confident that it is possible and necessary to arrive at a negotiated, just and universally acceptable political settlement.'

Mr Mbeki's speech to the conference, which was also addressed earlier by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis,

was intended primarily to detail the ANC's political and economic views, but he diverted temporarily deal [as received] with the Transvaal township violence.

'We would like to... correct the thoroughly erroneous view of the causes of the campaign of terror... which has been propagated by the press and various public figures.'

'These innocent people did not perish as a result of conflict between the ANC and Inkatha... neither were they brutally dispatched as a result of an ethnic conflict between Zulus and Xhosas.

'This criminal and unforgivable massacre has been organised, instigated and carried out under the management and control of forces that are opposed to the abolition of the apartheid system.

'The immediate aim of this campaign of murder is precisely to subvert and destroy the political process to end the system of apartheid and arrive at a just negotiated settlement, the subject of discussions between the government and the ANC.'

Mr Mbeki said his statement was not based on speculation.

'It is not an attempt on our part to shirk whatever responsibilities we might have, to contribute what we can and should, to end the violence and bring about a situation of peace.

'Indeed, we would charge that the concerted effort to characterise the violence as an expression of ANC/Inkatha and Zulu/Xhosa conflicts, and, in the process, to propagate the preposterous canard that the ANC is a tribal Xhosa organisation, has led to a very costly delay in terms of hunting down the real culprits.

'It has given these criminals a further lease of life and the space within which to plan and carry out fresh crimes.'

'What we have said does not mean that some of the people involved in the killing did not think they were involved in an ANC/Inkatha or Zulu/Xhosa war.

'Some were indeed persuaded that this is the case. This perception however does nothing to change the real essence of the carnage.

'It is our sincere hope that the government and all the relevant political forces in South Africa will, without any further delay have the courage to confront the truth about the origins of the violence.'

The violence had already claimed too many lives, done a great deal to undermine the confidence of many people in the possibility of a negotiated settlement and raised doubts about the possibility of the transformation of South Africa into a peaceful and stable country.

The ANC would do nothing to make this process any more difficult than it was already. 'On the contrary we will do what we can to ensure that movement forward is as rapid as possible.

'Certainly, we do not wish to behave in a manner which will assist the elements in our country that are opposed to change to achieve their objectives.'

Reviews Economic Policy Formulation

*MB2009192190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1855 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] London Sept 20 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] was still formulating a detailed economic policy for a post-apartheid South Africa, one of the many important issues it has had to take up since it became legal only seven months ago, the organisation's director of international affairs, Mr Thabo Mbeki, said on Thursday [20 September].

He was dealing, at an international business conference on South Africa's prospects, with fears expressed by potential foreign investors at the ANC's goal of redistribution of wealth and nationalisation of the economy.

'It is natural that the economic policy of the ANC should focus on... the impoverishment of the (black) majority and the grossly unequal distribution of wealth.

'Let me however hasten to add that the suggestion that what we wish to do to address these problems is to seize and redistribute existing wealth so that everybody is equally poor, is an insulting caricature of concerns that should be uppermost in the mind of any person who has the levels of poverty we are talking about, and appreciates their impact in terms of the way in which they result in the dehumanisation of millions of people.

'We are still engaged in the important and urgent task of elaborating a detailed economic policy for a post-apartheid South Africa.'

During the decades of the ANC's illegality it had quite naturally been concerned almost exclusively with the issue of intensifying the struggle to end apartheid.

'During the past seven months we have had to take up a multitude of issues, not least among which are the rebuilding of the ANC, participation in the search for a peaceful solution, the quelling of violence... and other pressing matters, all of which have to be attended to simultaneously.'

Various objectives were however clear, and the ANC believed that, in the light of structural distortions in the South African economy, growth on its own would not have an automatic trickle-down effect which would rapidly redress the conditions of poverty and inequality a post-apartheid South Africa would inherit.

'In the context of a mixed economy, there may be need for publicly owned productive assets to achieve specific objectives of balanced economic growth.

'We state this not as a matter of ideological dogma, but as something that might have to be done in the context of an overall policy aimed at growth with equity.'

The private sector had a central and critical role to play in the mixed economy the ANC was talking about.

'We would therefore be as concerned as anybody else to contribute to a situation of business confidence, the assurance of a fair return on capital and the absence of a tax burden which acts as a disincentive to new investment and individual initiative.

'It is common cause among all of us South Africans that we cannot achieve the objective of a prosperous South Africa without large inflows of foreign capital and access to international markets.

'We therefore look forward to the participation of the international business community in the building of South Africa into a prosperous country.'

Foreign investors would also have to be given guarantees relating to the security of their investments and the right to repatriate their profits, Mr Mbeki said.

'We believe the time has come for us together with both the South African and international business community to take some decisions about the challenges facing all of us in a post-sanctions and post-apartheid South Africa.

'We are convinced we can and should do this as partners and not as opponents.'

ANC Executive Committee Meeting Continues

*MB1909195090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1748 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 19 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] 2-day National Executive Committee meeting will continue for a third day on Thursday, ANC spokesperson Ms Gill Marcus said on Wednesday night [19 Sep].

She said a statement would be released after the meeting, probably by midday. The meeting was going "very well", she said.

Mandela Makes Surprise Appearance at Funeral

*MB2009123690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1203 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 20 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela on Thursday [20 Sep] made a surprise appearance at the mass funeral for 12 victims of the Witwatersrand carnage. Dressed in a light blue suit, Mr. Mandela arrived accompanied by senior ANC colleagues including Internal Chief Walter Sisulu, Umkhonto we Sizwe [spear of the nation; ANC military wing] Commander Joe Molefe and youth league head Jackie Selebi.

Mr. Mandela's beleaguered wife Winnie arrived at the Jabulani amphitheatre ahead of her husband, but was accorded a position of honour on the stage. The crowd roared its approval when Mr. Mandela stepped on the stage. Chants of "Father Mandela what have you done" and "Inkatha, Inkatha is murdering us in Soweto, the boers are murdering us in Soweto," echoed through the crowd of about 30,000 mourners.

Winnie Mandela 'Welcomes' Chance To Defend Self

MB2009173290 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
20 Sep 90 p 3

[Report by Dawn Barkhuizen and Monica Nicholson: "I Welcome Charges, Says Winnie"]

[Text] Winnie Mandela yesterday welcomed the chance to defending herself on eight charges in connection with the alleged abduction and torture of four youths in Soweto in 1988.

In her first public statement after the announcement that she would be charged with four counts of kidnapping and four counts of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm, Mrs Mandela said: "I am unable to comment about a case that has not yet taken place, suffice to say I welcome the decision that at last I will be able to stand a proper trial and clear my name properly."

"Up to now I have been tried and found guilty by the media in South Africa, for their own purposes."

Asked to comment further on a trial by media she said: "I will respond after the trial."

She was speaking after being allowed to leave Tokoza police station on the East Rand yesterday.

Mrs Mandela was held for about three hours after being found in possession of spent cartridges and one live cartridges at a SAP [South African Police] roadblock while en route to visit refugees at Phola Park at about 11 a.m.

Police public relations officer Colonel Steve van Rooyen said Mrs Mandela had been taken for questioning but not arrested.

Colonel van Rooyen said it was not unlawful to be in possession of spent cartridges, but Mrs Mandela had had one live 9mm cartridge.

East Rand police spokesman Captain Ida van Zweel said:

"Mrs Mandela apparently handed the shells to police at a roadblock. There is no crime involved."

Asked if she thought Mrs Mandela's actions were praiseworthy from a police point of view, Lieutenant van Zweel said: "Yes, I believe so."

As she left the police station, wearing black leather, Mrs Mandela told pressmen that Phola Park residents had given her the cartridges when she visited the devastated settlement on Monday.

She had been intending to show them to her husband, Nelson Mandela, as evidence of the shootings that took place last week.

Police had told her that she had no right to be in possession of empty cartridges, she said.

She said: "Police harassment has never been a surprise to the Mandela family or to myself or to the oppressed people of

South Africa. I know I have personally been their barometer for years and I know that for as long as the present situation exists I will always be their political barometer through which they can measure the wrath of the people."

She added: "It is quite clear that the dirty methods they have been using are nowhere near being stopped. The one issue is coming to an end, so they must precipitate other issues. It is just a continuing of what has been going on."

Mrs Mandela went on to address some of the homeless squatters at Phola Park. Speaking Xhosa, Mrs Mandela referred to their plight and bids to evict them from the area.

ANC Official Penuell Maduna Attacked by 'Gunmen'

MB2009172790 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
20 Sep 90 p 2

[Report by political reporter Esmare van der Merwe: "Top ANC Official Attacked by Gunmen"]

[Text] Top ANC [African National Congress] official Penuell Maduna was yesterday attacked and seriously injured by gunmen in Soweto—for the second time in two months.

The ANC's department of information and publicity announced yesterday that Mr Maduna, a member of the joint Government/ANC steering committee set up after the Groote Schuur meeting in May, had been attacked at the Baragwanath bus terminus by three men carrying handguns.

"He was sprayed in the eyes with a blinding fluid which has severely injured his eyes. The assailants then grabbed the car keys from him and sped off with his car."

Mr Maduna, who was assaulted and shot six times in July by a group of armed men, was currently receiving medical attention.

The matter had been reported to the police.

The ANC said police had announced on Tuesday [18 September] that a suspect had been arrested in connection with the first attack.

"This is the second time that Mr Maduna's life has been threatened."

"The entire incident smacks of retaliation, particularly since various radio stations in different African languages reported earlier yesterday morning that Mr Maduna had been assassinated," the organisation said.

Soweto police liaison officer Tienie Halgryn could not confirm yesterday's attack or say whether a suspect had been arrested in connection with the first attack.

PAC Begins Three-Day Congress in Harare 21 Sep

*MB2109092990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0906 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Text] Harare Sept 21 SAPA—It was difficult to talk of laying down arms in South Africa while those calling for that move continued to arm themselves, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, president of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of Azania, said in Harare on Friday [21 September], according to ZIANA news agency.

Mr Mothopeng spoke at the start of the PAC's three-day consultative [as received] in Zimbabwe which is attended by top leaders of the South African "liberation movement".

"You can't talk of laying down arms, because the very same people saying so are arming themselves; they are buying guns every day and it's not a secret," Mr Mothopeng said.

The PAC meeting, which on Friday went into closed session, has brought together the organisation's South African-based national executive and the externally-based central committee.

Among the issues to be discussed is the invitation by the De Klerk government in Pretoria to the PAC to take part in negotiations for the formulation of a new South African constitution.

PAC Opposes East London Consumer Boycott

*MB2109064190 Cape Town SOUTH in English
13-19 Sep 90 p 5*

[Unattributed article: "PAC Opposes Boycott"]

[Text] East London—Opposition to the current consumer boycott here has come from an unexpected quarter—an alliance of Africanist, black consciousness and sports organisations.

These organisations say the decision to launch the consumer boycott was "taken undemocratically."

The boycott, now in its second week, has affected local trade significantly.

Mr. Dave Groom, director of the local Chamber of Commerce, said it appeared to be "very effective."

A Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] spokesperson, Sam Mngaza, has confirmed that the PAC, Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU), the South African Council on Sport (SACOS) and the United Front of Independent Trade Unions have formed a co-ordinating committee to voice their opposition to the boycott.

A day after the boycott began, placard demonstrations calling on people to break the boycott were held in Mdantsane township near here.

Groupings in the city centre stood near shop entrances calling on people not to heed the boycott.

Two days after the boycott started, the same organisations wrote a letter to the boycott co-ordinating committee requesting a meeting.

The local UDF [United Democratic Front] secretary and a member of the boycott committee, Penrose Ntonti, confirmed that the letter had been received.

He said the letter had been sent to the front's structures which would decide on a meeting.

Demonstrations against the consumer boycott have, however, in the meantime ceased.

Criticizes Belafonte Visit

*MB1909193490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1640 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 19 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] has condemned the visit to South Africa by American calypso singer and human rights activist Harry Belafonte despite the fact that the entertainer is not in the country to perform. The PAC's culture secretary Mopholofi Morokong described Belafonte's visit as "opportunistic" and aimed at "political expediency".

Belafonte should have consulted with the liberation movements with regard to his visit, Mr. Morokong said, adding that the PAC's view was that the cultural boycott against South Africa had to be intensified. Despite Belafonte's stated intention not to perform in South Africa, his visit belittled his previous involvement in the cultural struggle, Mr. Morokong said.

Johannesburg-Soweto Stayaway Partially Successful

*MB2009153890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1417 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 20 SAPA—Johannesburg City centre streets were considerably quieter on Thursday [20 September], reflecting the success of the call for Soweto workers to stay away to attend the mass funeral for 12 unrest victims, as well as the effects of the Jewish New Year holiday.

Pamphlets distributed in Soweto by the Congress of SA [South Africa] Students, the Soweto Civic Association, the Federation of Transvaal Women, the SA Youth Congress and the Congress of SA Trade Unions, called for the worker stay away.

The pamphlet said "the racist De Klerk government" had "once again allowed its bloodthirsty murderers to massacre innocent and unarmed people" and demanded that "rightwing vigilantes" like Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Defence Minister Magnus Malan, be removed. "For as long as such elements are in the security forces, we shall remain sceptical and never trusting."

A Spoornet [Railnet transportation parastatal] spokesman told SAPA trains from Soweto to Johannesburg were about 80 per cent full as usual. "We were not even aware that a stayaway was called," the spokesman said.

Angola**Foreign Minister Rules Out Recognizing UNITA***MB2009203890 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1929 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Luanda, 20 Sep (ANGOP)—Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem "Loy" said in Havana (Cuba) on Tuesday [18 September] that recognition of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] was not viable within the present constitutional framework. The Angolan diplomat, who was speaking to the media, said that to recognize UNITA now would mean the legalization of the bandit actions being carried out by that group in the country.

Loy reiterated that the Angolan Government has already opted for a multiparty system, and therefore "we think that we must take into consideration the various political currents, and we cannot create conditions for the recognition of UNITA only. We see that UNITA is not willing to wait and that it might fear it will not obtain popular support to identify it as a political party." He added, therefore, that UNITA might want recognition at the negotiating table. "We will continue to discuss this problem."

The minister reiterated that the fourth round of direct talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA will be held in Portugal on 24 September. He added: "We hope that we can reach agreement on a cease-fire during that round of talks, which will enable us to move forward in solving the 15-year-old problem." The minister said that this would only be possible if UNITA is reasonable and in fact is willing to find a solution to the conflict.

Dos Santos Receives Soviet Ambassador 20 Sep*MB2009205390 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] The president of the Republic received in audience this afternoon Vladimir Kazimirov, the Soviet ambassador to our country. During the meeting the Angolan president discussed issues concerning bilateral cooperation.

UNITA Claims Mutiny in Government Forces*MB1709114390 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 17 Sep 90*

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] claims that there has been a mutiny in Angolan government forces. The guerrilla movement news agency, KUP [KWACHA UNITA PRESS], says several officers were wounded when the soldiers attacked their commanders in the town of Matala in the southern province of Huila. According to KUP morale amongst government forces in the area is low because the troops do not want to attack UNITA positions when peace negotiations are in process. UNITA says the situation is made worse by shortages of food and essential supplies.

UNITA Alleges Luanda Preparing Offensive*MB2009124590 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0510 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] The Luanda regime's preparations to continue its offensive against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in southeastern Angola are leaving FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces in other parts of the country with serious food shortages.

Reliable sources say the Luanda regime is giving food priority to those FAPLA units that have been concentrating along the southern border with Namibia for the last two months for a planned military offensive against UNITA. This has caused severe food shortages among other FAPLA units.

Lesotho**ANC's Nzo, Zuma Arrive 20 Sep for Talks***MB2109071390 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Sep 90*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] secretary general, Mr. Alfred Nzo, arrived in Lesotho yesterday afternoon heading a two-man delegation to hold discussions on matters of mutual interest between the ANC and Government of Lesotho. The other member of the delegation is Mr. Zuma.

The delegation will hold discussions with His Excellency the Chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers Major General Lekhanya and will meet other senior members of the government.

Madagascar**President Ratsiraka Receives Cuban Official***EA1909071490 Antananarivo Domestic Service
in Malagasy 1600 GMT 17 Sep 90*

[Text] Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka received late this morning at the State House, Iavoloha, Mr. Caballero Casanova, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. Though the contents of the talks were not disclosed, it is known that the Cuban visitor was delivering a personal message from Cuban president Fidel Castro Ruz to President Ratsiraka. [Words indistinct] that the two sides also reviewed the cooperation between the two states and peoples. They also [word indistinct] the realities in eastern Europe and the situation in the Persian Gulf, which affects—as we can see in our country—the whole international economy.

Mozambique

Renamo's Domingos Meets Portugal's Durao Barroso

MB2009183590 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] It has been reported that Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] delegation to the first two rounds of talks held with the Mozambican Government to establish peace in Mozambique, was received in Lisbon on 19 September by Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation.

Speaking to newsmen at the end of their meeting, Raul Domingos explained his presence in that country by saying that Portugal has historic responsibilities for Mozambique. He added that he went to Portugal to hold exploratory talks to find a way of continuing the dialogue.

Domingos Explains Refusal of Peace Talks

MB2109053690 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 21 Sep 90

[Text] Raul Domingos, Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] head of foreign affairs, in Lisbon on 19 September reaffirmed that the armed bandits refuse to resume peace talks in Rome with the Mozambican Government as long as it continues what he described as military offensives with Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique.

Raul Domingos headed the Renamo team to the first two rounds of talks in Rome with the Mozambican Government.

The Portuguese television announcer asked what was new about these offensives in light of at least 10 years of Mozambican-Zimbabwean military cooperation. Raul Domingos replied that it does not make sense to Renamo for foreign troops to be continuing offensives at a time when there is direct dialogue for a political solution to the Mozambican problem.

Asked about his meeting with Durao Barroso, the Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, Raul Domingos denied reports that he had requested Portugal to mediate in the Mozambican peace talks. He said he had held what he described as exploratory talks with Durao Barroso because Portugal has historic responsibilities for Mozambique.

War Veterans Team Returns From USSR Visit

MB1909212290 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] An ACLLN [Association of Fighters for the National Liberation Struggle] team returned to Maputo this morning after a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of USSR war veterans. ACLLN Secretary General Bonifacio Gruveta led the Mozambican team.

He said this visit allowed war veterans from the two countries to exchange experiences.

Major General Bonifacio Gruveta said his delegation presented proposals and concerns that will eventually receive a positive response from the USSR All-Union Council of War and Labor Veterans.

Zambezia Province Hosts War-Displaced Persons

MB2009203490 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Zambezia Province has more than 924,000 displaced persons living in 278 centers, and more than 339,000 people are facing an emergency situation. Efforts are being made to assist these people. Accordingly, more than 190,000 people became self-sufficient in terms of food in the past years.

However, the number of displaced persons is still rising. Between June and July 1990 the number rose from 719,386 to 730,986 persons. The worst-affected areas are in Milange, Ile, Mipiore, Pebane, Naburi, Morrumbala, Namacurra, Lugela, Gile, and Mocuba. [passage omitted]

Namibia

Nujoma Reviews First Six Months of Independence

MB2009120290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1113 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] Windhoek Sept 19 SAPA—The Namibian Government had laid solid groundwork to consolidate the country's independence, President Sam Nujoma said in Windhoek on Thursday [20 Sep]. He was reviewing Namibia's first six months as a sovereign state following independence from South Africa on March 21 this year.

"One of our most important achievements has been our ability to maintain internal peace, despite the recent background of bitter animosities which characterised our society," President Nujoma said. "Despite the fact that there are some elements in our midst who have not yet reconciled themselves to the new reality in this country, our young democracy has survived and is the envy of many, as it is a source of inspiration to still many others."

Namibia's National Assembly had deliberated in lively and even acrimonious debates in its legislative programme. In the executive, the difficult process of restructuring the administration was about to be completed. The restructuring involved the replacement of old rules and procedures and making former civil servants of the old dispensation work together with new officials as a team.

Restructuring "has been marked by insecurity on the part of the old civil servants who thought they would be dismissed en masse, impatience and understandable frustration on the part of the black majority who have been feeling the government has been too slow to recruit them into the public service", President Nujoma said.

The government had done its best to allay fears of dismissal and gave assurances that due priority was given to the employment of those that had been excluded from the government service in the past. President Nujoma said the Namibian economy had not performed satisfactorily but the government was making every effort to create an investment climate and more jobs.

An important precondition for investment was security which the Namibian police force had done a commendable job in enforcing. The crime rate was being reduced throughout the country, while more Namibian policemen were being trained to high standards of professionalism by a British police contingent in Namibia.

President Nujoma said his government was confident that plans to stimulate the economy would be implemented soon. British Aerospace was planning to establish a training centre at Keetmanshoop for pilots and ground engineers for the southern African region.

British-based Lonhro was actively researching a multi-million rand sugar project in the Zambezi valley of Caprivi, while oil exploration was continuing in northern Namibia.

President Nujoma said the proclamation of a 200 nautical mile economic zone along the Namibian coast had improved significantly the recovery of fish resources and held bright prospects for pelagic fishing.

Norway and Iceland had been invited to carry out research on Namibia's marine resources and to submit recommendations on the harvesting of these resources without destroying them. "After the expiration of the present fishing quotas along our coast, the government will give top priority to Namibian companies in the allocation of new fishing quotas and any foreign company allowed to fish in our territorial waters will have to employ and train Namibians."

Namibia had requested the United States to train coast guards to patrol the economic zone, and the government of Namibia would not take kindly to any violation by countries of laws on pelagic fishing. President Nujoma said Namibia had entered into bi-lateral cooperation agreements with Angola, Zambia and Botswana.

The agreement with Angola involved the provision of hydro-electric power and water to Namibia. "The actual pumping of water from Angola to northern Namibia will start in the next two to three weeks," the president said.

The Zambian agreement had already provided electricity to Caprivi and the use of Namibian transport infrastructure to export Zambian copper. The Botswana agreement covered the extension of road links to enable both Botswana and Zimbabwe to export beef, agricultural products and minerals through Namibia as well as a joint marketing venture of beef to Europe.

"We can say therefore that much of the groundwork towards socio-economic development has been laid

during the first six months of independence," he said. "As such there should be no cause for despair."

Zambia

State Considering South African Trade Mission

MB2009173590 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] The Zambian Government is considering the establishment of a South African trade mission in Lusaka. This comes after nearly 30 years during which Zambia was at the forefront of international moves to isolate South Africa economically. Senior officials in the Zambian Government and businessmen believe the mission will be open before December.

The minister of trade and commerce, Mr. Rabson Chongo, said that Zambia was aware that South Africa had been considering opening a trade mission in Lusaka. But, Mr Chongo said, that would depend on how the situation in South Africa unfolded. A spokesman in the ministry said that the South African and Zambian Governments had been in contact and internal meetings had been held on the subject within the Zambian civil service.

Press Body Promises Impartial Referendum Coverage

MB1809195090 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] The Press Association of Zambia, PAZA, has assured that the media in Zambia will remain neutral in its coverage of the campaign leading to the referendum on whether the country should go multiparty or remain a single party system.

PAZA Chairman (Komani Kasunga) said in a statement issued in Lusaka today that it was wrong for some leaders to accuse the media of being biased in its coverage of the debate. Comrade (Kasunga) said it was unfortunate that the foreign media was (?misled) by [words indistinct] to a revolutionary and alleged [word indistinct] threat.

Official Questions Neutrality

MB1909210890 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] A member of the Central Committee has said the Press Association of Zambia, PAZA, cannot plead neutrality in the media coverage of the referendum debate in bias of others.

The chairman of the Science and Technology Subcommittee, Comrade Joseph Simuyandi, said this in a statement released in Lusaka this afternoon in reaction to a statement issued yesterday by the PAZA chairman, Comrade (Komani Kasunga), in which he assured that the media will not take sides in reporting the debate on whether Zambia should go multiparty or remain a single party system.

Comrade (Kassunga's) assurance followed a statement by Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Rankin Sikasula, who, over the weekend, accused the print media of exaggerating figures of the number of people who attended the multiparty rally in Kitwe on Saturday [15 Sep].

The SUNDAY TIMES put the figures at 200,000 while the BBC said 70,000 people attended.

Comrade Simuyandi said the [words indistinct] of the counting by Comrade Sikasula is that the two reports could not have possibly been covering the same event because if they were then obviously there is bias on the part of one or both, as well as the staggering difference in their estimation of the crowd

Fuel Shortage Causes Business 'Standstill'

*MB2009165790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1643 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Victoria Falls Sept 20 SAPA—Business activities are disrupted and taxis virtually at a standstill in Zambia—hard-hit by a petrol shortage due to the Gulf crisis—and each motorist has been rationed to 12 litres a day, ZIANA news agency reported on Thursday [20 September]. Moreover, a weekly average of 500 Zambian motorists cross the border with Zimbabwe each week to buy large quantities of fuel in Victoria Falls.

Since the beginning of August, when fuel became scarce in Zambia and elsewhere—due to the United Nations embargo slapped on Iraq following its annexation of Kuwait—petrol and diesel fuel prices in Zambia have rocketed by almost 50 per cent and rationing introduced [as received]. Zambian motorists who filled up their cars in Victoria Falls on Thursday said petrol had been rationed to 12 litres a day for each car.

The Zambians used their 12-litre ration to cross into Zimbabwe to buy petrol or diesel in bulk to keep them going. Some drivers of company cars said the bulk of the vehicles in their company's fleets had been grounded, causing disruption of business operations.

Some Zambian taxi drivers and minibus operators filling up their petrol tanks in Zimbabwe complained that the shortage of petrol and diesel in their country caused hardships for their businesses, which, they said, were now virtually at a standstill. Customs officials and petrol attendants also confirmed that some motorists left their vehicles at the Victoria Falls border post to make several trips on foot across the border with containers until their tanks were filled.

Immigration officials at the border post, although they could not readily give statistics, confirmed that a large number of people were passing through the border post

daily from Zambia to buy fuel and foodstuffs. However Zimbabwean customs officials denied claims that Zambian motorists took back with them large quantities of fuel in 200-litre drums or jerry-cans. They said this was not allowed without an import licence.

Zimbabwe

Iran Delegation Reportedly Offers To Supply Oil

*MB1909135690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1230 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Harare Sept 19 SAPA—Iran has expressed readiness to supply Zimbabwe with all of its oil needs, reports ZIANA News Agency. 'Abdul Hoseyn Vahaji, Iran's minister of commerce heading a high-powered delegation on a short visit to Zimbabwe, on Wednesday [19 Sep] said as soon as Zimbabwe gave notice of the quantity of oil it required, Iran would supply the order.

"We are ready to supply your needs. But since we do not know what your needs are, we propose that you let us know," he said. He made the pledge after signing a memorandum of understanding with Zimbabwe's industry and commerce minister, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, which will form the basis of future trade between the two countries.

Mr. Kangai said the Iranians had already placed an order for 30,000 [metric] tons of Zimbabwean maize. "I hope this development will eventually lead to the signing of a trade agreement that will provide the framework for our trade relations in future so as to match the good political relations that exist," said Mr. Kangai.

Police Raid New Human Rights Foundation Offices

*MB1909190890 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Police in Zimbabwe have raided the offices of the newly formed Southern African Human Rights Foundation and seized a number of documents. The Zimbabwe news agency has said that members of the Criminal Investigation Department have seized documents from the premises of the foundation, believing that it had links with an unspecified political party, and was receiving foreign funding.

The agency said that following the raid, the foundation had given the government assurances that it had no covert political connections. The foundation was set up last month in Zimbabwe to monitor the referendum on the future of Zambia's one-party state next August, as well as moves toward multi-party democracy in Mozambique, and Angola, and to send a fact-finding mission to South Africa to investigate township violence.

Benin**President, 'Arafat Emissary Meet, Discuss Gulf***AB1709155090 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 14 Sep 90*

[Excerpt] This afternoon the head of state received Samir Bakr, Palestinian ambassador to Benin, and our newly appointed ambassadors accredited to the PRC and Nigeria. His Excellency Samir Bakr brought a special message from Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat to the head of state. The message concerns the situation in the Gulf. After the audience, the Palestinian diplomat outlined to Suley Dragon the highlights of his discussions with the president.

[Begin Bakr recording in English with simultaneous translation into French] I am here with a message from president Yasir 'Arafat for his brother and friend, President Mathieu Kerekou. The subject of my discussions with the president centered on the Middle East crisis, especially the Persian Gulf.

As you know, well before this invasion president Yasir 'Arafat undertook certain efforts and still continues with these efforts to find a solution to this crisis. First of all we spoke about territories that Israel continues to occupy—territories where Israel does not respect human rights laws. We also briefed the president on the steps being taken by Israel to bring in many Jews from other places to live on our territory.

President Yasir 'Arafat is against all forms of conspiracy in the region. He continues with his efforts, and he has sent emissaries to all the concerned sides, notably to Egypt, Iraq, and Kuwait well before this invasion. In fact, our policy is that the UN charter should be respected and that the United Nations should play its own role by making all its resolutions to be respected. We also hope that the current situation in the subregion will be solved through a similar process. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Burkina Faso**Effects of Gulf Crisis on Economy Viewed***AB2109084490 Dakar PANA in French 0959 GMT
19 Sep 90*

[Excerpts] Ouagadougou, 19 Sep (AIB/PANA)—Cooperation between Kuwait and Burkina Faso, which has been proceeding normally, is likely to experience serious disruptions with the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq. Sectors benefiting from this cooperation are the construction works of the largest Burkinabe dam (the Bagre Dam south of the country) and the village water supply programs of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) and the Liptako-Gourma Authority in Burkina Faso.

The implementation of these major projects, which are vital for the Burkinabe economy, will be delayed because of Kuwait's participation in their funding. The Kuwaiti Fund, after participating financially in the construction of the Komienga Dam, has also provided a loan of 4.320 billion CFA francs (about \$14.4 million) for the construction of the Bagre Dam. [passage omitted]

Burkinabe authorities express satisfaction with Kuwaiti financial assistance because their interest rates do not exceed one percent and only concern administrative costs. Furthermore, the Kuwaitis have always displayed their seriousness in the rapid disbursement of funds.

Sources close to the Burkinabe Ministry of Cooperation state that Burkina Faso has always maintained friendly relations with Iraq but that no financial cooperation exists between the two countries. Burkina Faso endorsed the UN resolution against Iraq, but its minister of external relations, Mr. Vokouma, recalled that there were other international events that were not condemned as vigorously as the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait. He, therefore, called on all and sundry to avoid interventionist tendencies that could jeopardize the fragile equilibrium in the region, as well as the current atmosphere of detente in the world.

Ghana**Paper Comments on U.S. Role in Liberian Crisis***AB2009205690 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[From the press review]

[Text] The GHANAIAI TIMES is happy that the United States has now given its attention to the crisis in war-torn Liberia due to the presence of the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr. Herman Cohen, in the West African subregion. The TIMES points out that besides bearing some responsibility for Liberia on account of the origins of that country, the United States cannot escape its share of blame for contributing to the horrifying Samuel Doe experience which has so far destroyed Liberia. On the other hand, the paper continues, the United States could be excused for not showing proper concern for Liberia's conflict as a result of the Gulf crisis.

But despite that, the TIMES feels the United States could still show its concern for Liberia by giving support for the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping efforts in the form of equipment, drugs, and other materials for the relief of refugees and the restoration of normalcy to the war-torn country. The TIMES hopes that America's latest diplomatic initiatives to resolve the Liberian crisis will produce quick results.

Quainoo Visits Wounded Soldiers, Refugees

*AB2009203090 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force commander, Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo, today gave the assurance that the peacekeeping force in Liberia will do everything possible within the shortest time to restore peace in that country. Gen. Quainoo, who is in the country for consultation, said this when he addressed about 400 refugees at a camp in Gomoa Buduburam in the Central Region.

He said in spite of the attack on its soldiers by rebel forces, ECOMOG will never shirk its responsibility of ensuring that peace is restored in Liberia. Gen. Quainoo said he was happy to see them alive and adapting themselves to conditions prevailing.

The force commander had earlier on visited 16 ECOMOG soldiers on admission at the 37th Military Hospital. The soldiers were wounded during a rebel attack on a Ghanaian naval ship in Monrovia last week. He dispelled rumors during his rounds that many Ghanaian soldiers, including himself, died during the attack. He gave the number injured in the attack as 20, four of whom died later. The remaining 16 soldiers are responding favorably to treatment.

Liberia

Cohen, Taylor Discuss 'Neutral Force' Intervention

*AB2009155090 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1300 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] According to Bene Bilele, the BURKINA NEWS AGENCY special correspondent in Liberia, Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, early yesterday afternoon met with Herman Cohen, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, at the Ivory Coast-Liberia border. According to sources close to the NPFL, they discussed the Liberian situation, mainly the cease-fire, the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group intervention, and the interim government in exile formed by this community. In conclusion, they examined the possibility of a neutral force intervening.

Government Soldiers Looting, Shooting in Monrovia

*AB2009195490 Paris AFP in English 2001 GMT
20 Sep 90*

[By Richard Nyberg]

[Excerpts] Freetown, Sept 20 (AFP)—Liberian government soldiers were on a wild shooting and looting spree in Monrovia on Thursday, while rebels roamed the city centre hunting for the Krahn troops, witnesses just out of the war-racked capital said here. Rakan Yonnis, one of a score of evacuees who were flown out of Monrovia to

Sierra Leone aboard a U.S. Navy helicopter, said there was sporadic shooting in the city centre between a hard core of soldiers loyal to the late president Samuel Doe and rebels led by Prince Johnson. [passage omitted]

Mr. Yonnis said soldiers were looting shops and burning buildings in the centre of Monrovia, where major food shortages and outbreaks of disease have been reported. A Ghanaian businessman who asked not to be named said he watched out of his window across from the U.S. Embassy early Thursday as one of Mr. Johnson's rebels stripped a man naked, spun him around with a shout and pumped bullets into his head and stomach. He did not know if the victim was a soldier or a civilian Krahn tribesmen.

Elhadji Bab Dionjue, a Senegalese jeweller, said he saw four of his countrymen, all money changers, shot dead by Krahn soldiers on Center Street on Tuesday night. He said "Doe's people" were taking televisions, video recorders and money from houses in Monrovia. Soldiers had also broken into his shop.

Nigerian Stephen Unnive was trapped in Liberia after arriving for a business trip in May. He said he was "too glad" to get out of Monrovia because "every day you think you could be hit by stray bullets." Mr. Unnive said a few people were dying daily from cholera in the Namba point district where many of the Western embassies are located. Others looked "terribly skinny," he added. The Nigerian community was "not safe at all," said Mr. Unnive, because of recent threats by National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) rebel leader Charles Taylor who has taken about 2,000 Nigerians captive. He said he saw Mr. Johnson twice and thought the breakaway rebel chief was "someone who wanted peace" whereas Mr. Taylor "was causing all the problems." [passage omitted]

Observers here believe Ghanaian ECOWAS force commander Arnold Quainoo could be replaced because of Mr. Johnson's "embarrassing" capture of Mr. Doe outside his headquarters. Reports from refugees reaching Freetown by sea could also be damaging to General Quainoo. Refugees said the West African forces stood by as Mr. Johnson's rebels hauled away as many as 100 Krahn men at Monrovia port last week after a group of 1,000 Krahn and Mandingoes—a group of Muslim traders accused by rebels of sympathizing with the Doe government—left the Executive Mansion to take up refuge under their protection.

AFP Updates Situation in Eastern Monrovia

*AB2109064290 Paris AFP in English 0433 GMT
21 Sep 90*

[Text] Monrovia, Sep 21 (AFP)—The eastern half of Monrovia under control of Liberian rebel forces led by Charles Taylor appeared deserted on Thursday, with only sporadic bursts of automatic fire punctuating the

silence. Two AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondents here toured the rebel-held territory, which stretches to within three kilometers (1.8 miles) of the Executive Mansion, but were virtually the only people moving in the zone.

Guerrillas of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) are fighting against remnants of the Liberian Army, the West African intervention force sent to impose a ceasefire, and a breakaway rebel group which earlier this month killed President Samuel Doe. But Isaac Missah, the NPFL commander in charge of the eastern sector of the capital, and his men were involved less in fighting than in police operations, checking the few cars on the highway leading north.

AFP correspondents saw one man being abruptly interrogated by the NPFL commander for carrying a handful of cheap jewelry. He had been presented as a thief. The correspondents heard sporadic gunfire but could see no enemy troops.

Recent fighting by rebels to retake Monrovia's Spriggs Payne airfield has left the facility littered with the wrecks of a half dozen small aircraft and its control tower destroyed. The airstrip itself appeared to have escaped damage. Embassies and other diplomatic buildings have been devastated including those of Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, and Sierra Leone, all participants in the peace-keeping force sent by the Economic Community of West African States. The Ivory Coast Embassy has also been left a ruin, despite the country's proclaimed neutrality in Liberia's civil war.

Homes, churches and stores, especially those close to Tubman Boulevard, scene of the heaviest fighting, have been destroyed. Remains of bodies were seen decomposing along the road. Stray dogs appeared to have made off with leg and arm bones.

The burned out remains of an armoured troop carrier belonging to the West African intervention force was seen obstructing the boulevard. Rebels said the vehicle, which was headed towards the peacekeeping force's zone, belonged to the Guinean Army. Classrooms were still filled with rotting bodies from a massacre last July by government troops at the Lutheran Church compound in Monrovia. The stench was overwhelming. A lone Red Cross flag continued to float above an iron gate which had been smashed in by a vehicle. A prayer book, thrown out a window, lay on the ground outside the church.

Refugees Report ECOMOG Troop Behavior

AB1909210990 Paris AFP in English 2100 GMT
19 Sep 90

[By Richard Nyberg]

[Text] Freetown, Sep. 19 (AFP)—West African peace-keeping troops looked on as Liberian rebels last week hauled off 100 men of the late president Samuel Doe's

Krahn tribe at Monrovia's port, witnesses said here in the Sierra Leone capital on Wednesday. James Youboty, 27, a photographer who arrived on Tuesday aboard a Liberian naval frigate, said that ECOWAS troops were with the rebels when they picked up about 100 young men sheltering in warehouses and took them off in pick-up trucks.

A woman who left the ship said she felt "very insecure" in a camp guarded by Ghanaian and Guinean troops from the five-nation 'monitoring group' (ECOMOG) sent to Liberia last month by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). She added that she did not trust rebel chief Prince Johnson, who came to the port twice and told people not to leave the area because he was in firm control and he was their leader.

Two men, who did not give their names, said they were disappointed with the behavior of the ECOMOG troops, and said they had to leave the country for their own safety. They added that many Krahn were trying to reach Freetown and later go to the Ivory Coast whence they could cross the border into their native Grand Gedeh County.

Hundreds of Krahn and Mandingos—Moslem traders of Guinean origin—have been executed by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) rebels and the breakaway faction led by Mr. Johnson, which killed Mr. Doe early last week according to reliable reports. Throughout Liberia's bloody nine-month civil war, Krahn soldiers have also attacked communities of Gio and Mano tribespeople, from whom the rebels draw much of their support.

Mr. Youboty said he was also selected by Prince Johnson's rebels but managed slip away from the group. Last Wednesday, he had abandoned his car behind the Barclay Training Center military barracks in central Monrovia and joined a convoy of 1,000 people, mainly Krahn, which made its way to the port. He said a Ghanaian contingent of ECOMOG troops did not intervene as rebels took away the young men. Other refugees said some of those abducted were former government officials and those "who looked healthy."

None of the 100 people led away had been seen since, refugees said. Mr. Youboty said Mr. Johnson was also holding the other 900 in the group which arrived at the port last week as "hostages" to force ECOMOG "to be more vigorous" in fighting Mr. Taylor's forces.

Mr. Youboty said a second convoy of Krahn and Mandingo people, which was scheduled to leave central Monrovia north over a bridge to the port on Bushrod Island, was later cancelled because "ECOMOG protection was not sufficient." ECOMOG forces later protested to Mr. Johnson who "never came back," apparently because he got what he wanted", Mr. Youboty said.

Meanwhile, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported Wednesday that remaining Liberian Government troops planned to march through central Monrovia

to the port. BBC radio quoted a statement from Major-General David Nimley, who stepped in as interim head of state after the death of Mr. Doe last week, saying the ECOMOG troops were failing to provide adequate protection for Krahn people trying to evacuate.

In a separate development on Wednesday, a Ghanaian F-6 fighter overflew Freetown on Wednesday, causing a stir among Sierra Leoneans and Liberians below. It was not known whether the fighter would fly to Liberia where a Ghanaian plane bombed NPFL artillery positions at the weekend, in reprisal for the shelling of a Ghanaian ship. Liberians reaching Freetown report an acute food shortage in refugee camps near the port, where several people have died from cholera outbreak.

Niger

Minister on Sending Troops to Saudi Arabia

AB2009172690 Niamey Domestic Service in French
0545 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] Yesterday the head of state, General Ali Saibou, and members of the Higher Council of National Orientation discussed the Gulf crisis and the Liberian conflict. Here is the statement made by Mr. Mahamat Sani Bako, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

[Begin Bako recording] The participants examined the Gulf situation since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Participants also examined the request presented to our country by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to send a Niger military contingent to take part in the operations launched by Saudi authorities to protect the holy places of Islam. At the end of the meeting, the assembly approved sending troops to Saudi Arabia. The number of soldiers and the modalities of the operation will be decided by the two governments. The assembly also examined the Liberian situation since the beginning of the civil war in that country. It expressed concern over the persistence of this conflict and called on the warring factions to come to an agreement that will lead to a cease-fire and restore peace and national unity in this country.

Done in Niamey on 19 September 1990 [end recording]

Nigeria

Nigerian General Appointed ECOMOG Commander

Replaces Lt. Gen. Quainoo

AB2109114890 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 21 Sep 90

[Text] A new commander for the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Monitoring Group, ECOMOG, has been named. He is Nigeria's Major General Joshua Dogonyaro, who replaces Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo of Ghana. ECOMOG was set up by the five West African members of the Economic Community of West African States (peace) Maintaining

Committee, including Nigeria, to enforce peace in the Liberian armed conflict. According to a spokesman for the vice president, Malam Yusuf Mamman, the new appointment is to reorganize and ensure the operational efficiency of ECOMOG.

On Wednesday [19 September], Lieutenant General Quainoo held fruitful talks in Lagos with Vice President Augustus Aikhomu. Lieutenant General Quainoo later told newsmen that ECOMOG was being structured in line with the expansion of their mandate. Major General Dogonyaro was, until his appointment, director of training and operations, Nigerian Army.

Further on Replacement

AB2109065290 Paris AFP in English 0024 GMT
21 Sep 90

[Text] Lagos, Sep. 21 (AFP)—Nigeria on Thursday announced it was assuming full command of the West African peacekeeping force in Liberia, replacing the force's Ghanaian commander by a Nigerian general.

A Nigerian Government spokesman said General Arnold Quainoo of Ghana was being replaced as head of the peacekeeping force known as ECOMOG (Economic Community of West African States' Monitoring Group) by Nigerian General Joshua Dogonyaro, a close associate of Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida.

Analysts said the dismissal of Gen. Quainoo and the appointment of Gen. Dogonyaro, announced by the Nigerian Government rather than the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), indicated that Nigeria had decided to assume the military responsibility for ending the Liberian civil war.

Gen. Quainoo had been under fire for the capture of President Samuel Doe earlier this month outside the peacekeeping force's headquarters in Monrovia. Mr. Doe was shot and allowed to die by rebels of a Liberian faction headed by Prince Johnson.

Nigeria has contributed the bulk of the troops, arms and logistical support to the five-nation ECOMOG force. It recently sent another two DC-10 planes with fresh troops, a merchant marine vessel bearing more equipment, medical supplies and food, and a sixth navy frigate to Liberia.

The move to assume full command of ECOMOG troops was intended to send a clear signal to rebel leader Charles Taylor of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) that Nigeria was prepared to crush his forces on the ground should he continue to refuse a ceasefire, according to analysts here. The Nigerian Government said Gen. Quainoo's replacement had been dictated by the need for greater "efficiency" in the organization of the ECOMOG command.

According to reliable sources here, the Nigerian chiefs of staffs blamed Gen. Quainoo for the cancellation of a major military offensive against Mr. Taylor's troops that had been

planned for last Sunday [16 September]. The action was to have been reinforced by air support and parachute troops. The sources said the Nigerians were forced to call off the attack because of technical "communications" difficulties within the ECOMOG command.

Gen. Dogonyaro, 48, is a longtime comrade-in-arms of President Babangida and a leading military figure in Nigeria. He was named earlier last week as director for training and operations with the defense chief of staff and has long been a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, Nigeria's top executive body.

Defense Minister Views Casualties in Liberia

AB2009174690 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] At the end of the [Armed Forces Ruling Council] meeting, the vice president, retired Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, was taken up on another issue not connected with the political transition program. He was asked what the government was doing about the threat by the transport workers union to increase fares. Admiral Aikhomu said he was yet to be briefed by the minister of transport on the matter. He gave assurance that once he was put in the full picture of what was going on, the government will take appropriate action.

Next to speak to State House correspondents was the minister of defense, Lieutenant General Sani Abacha. He was asked to comment about speculations that many Nigerian soldiers had been killed by rebel forces in Liberia. General Abacha said that Nigeria's casualty figure has been very minimal.

[Begin Abacha recording] We have been having casualties, you know, from time to time. So far now I think about two soldiers have lost their lives, two Nigerian soldiers, and also quite a few, I think about 11, have sustained some injuries. [end recording]

The minister of defense also denied reports that armored cars and other weapons belonging to the Nigerian Army were captured by the rebels. Gen. Abacha maintained that if the need arose, Nigeria would send more soldiers to Liberia to contain the assault of the rebel forces.

Liberia Reinforcement Troops Said 'Combat-Ready'

AB2009161090 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] from Nigeria which arrived in Freetown, Sierra Leone last Monday [17 September] has expressed anxiety to be moved into Monrovia for immediate action. The troops' commander, Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Oteta, told a Radio Nigeria Network News correspondent Pas Egneno in Freetown that his men were combat-ready. The soldiers were originally scheduled to move into Monrovia from Freetown on Monday in one of the Nigerian

warships, NNS Ambe. Our correspondent understands that the ship could not sail due to technical problems.

Liberian Krahn Members Seek 'Political Asylum'

AB2009161690 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] Fifty Liberians have written to the Nigerian High Commission in Freetown, Sierra Leone, asking the Federal Government to grant them political asylum. The Nigerian high commissioner in Sierra Leone, retired Commodore Ebene Tom Ukwe, told a Radio Nigeria Network News correspondent, Pas Egneno, today that the Liberians were mainly senior military officers from the Krahn tribe of late President Samuel Doe.

Retired Commodore Ukwe said their requests would be forwarded to Lagos at the appropriate time. He, however, advised them to continue to stay in Freetown since the Sierra Leonean Government had already granted them refugee status. The high commissioner maintained that what was important now was for all the warring factions in the Liberian crisis to lay down their arms. He said it was only then that the national interim government of Professor Amos Sawyer could take off under a conducive atmosphere.

Refugees Return From Liberia, Stranded at Airport

AB1809124090 Dakar PANA in English 1211 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Lagos, 18 Sept (NAN/PANA)—Seventy-two Nigerian refugees who returned from war-torn Liberia on Monday, are still stranded at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Ikeja due to poor reception arrangements. The refugees, some of them who are in Nigeria for the first time, have sent distress calls to the authorities and the public to assist them leave the airport and rejoin their relations.

They were brought home aboard a Nigeria Airways flight from Freetown, Sierra Leone, where they had stayed since 11 September after being evacuated from Liberia. A spokesman for the refugees, Fidel Onyekwelu, said the Nigerian High Commission in Sierra Leone catered for them throughout their stay and assured them that they would be received by the government upon arrival in Lagos.

We arrived in the early morning and waited for assistance which never came, Onyekwelu told a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN). He said only Red Cross staff arrived later on the invitation of the protocol unit at the airport and gave them food.

Another refugee, Dr. Emma Chukwunyer, a medical practitioner at the JFK Memorial Hospital in Monrovia, said the refugees lived on vegetables and leaves during their stay in the Johnson controlled territories until the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces liberated them.

"We ate the palm cabbage, water hyacinth and cassava leaves to survive," Dr. Chukwunyerere said. According to the refugees, they were "trapped in Liberia when the airports, seaports and roads were either closed or blocked by the rebels.

Nationals in Liberia 'Cut Off' From ECOWAS

*AB2009210490 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Two hundred and eighteen Nigerian refugees have so far been evacuated by the Nigerian High Commission in Sierra Leone since the Liberian crisis started in December last year. The high commissioner told our correspondent in an exclusive interview today that the number was only a fraction of the total number of Nigerians still trapped in Liberia.

Commodore Ukwé said available figures showed that there were about 5,000 Nigerians still living in that country, with most of them totally cut off from the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force. There are still a number of Nigerian refugees in Freetown waiting to be evacuated. Some of them are receiving medical treatment, while others have been accommodated.

The high commissioner also told our correspondent that the resources of the High Commission had been overstretched since the Liberian crisis started. He then appealed to the various Nigerian agencies involved in the evacuation, especially the Air Force, to renew their effort to minimize the problems of the refugees.

Returnee Discusses Conditions in Liberia

*AB2109072890 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] The third group of Nigerians, who have been trapped in Liberia, is due in Lagos tomorrow. The Nigerians are among some 7,000 who were stranded because of the war. The first group of 87 returned to Nigeria last week. A Nigerian medical personnel, Dr. Wole Bolade, who was working in a private hospital in Monrovia, is also back home. In Lagos, Dr. Bolade spoke to correspondent Andy Anaarado on the war and the role being played by the hospital where he worked:

[Begin recording] [Bolade] Before Johnson came in, Doe was also using our clinic, but when Johnson came in, the place got turned into Johnson's military hospital, but the military also catered for the civilian and the military population. So, we were treating all sorts. Now it got Doe's people that we were treating Johnson's boys so, he launched his attack on us, started throwing missiles at us. There was a day when he threw—we counted it—32 missiles. Only one landed behind my house. We were all inside very early in the morning, about six o'clock or [word indistinct], but we all stayed indoors. Those of them, the Liberians, who were unfortunate enough to go out on that day—they were just behind my house—they

all got killed [words indistinct]. All of them got (?killed) except for children who were badly injured, but we treated them and they responded [words indistinct] who had very severe injuries (?to us).

[Reporter] Is it possible for you to recollect the amount of casualties that you saw, treated, and [words indistinct] went to the hospital, the number of those who came with bullet wounds because of the war, and possibly the number that you lost during the period.

[Bolade] It is difficult to recollect. All I can say is that at a stage, these things were not constant. Sometimes, we had very large casualties, sometimes, you know, few casualties would come in. But I can illustrate it this way: the whole of the hospital compound got turned into a graveyard. We buried dead people, both military and civilians, but they are generally civilians. The dead soldiers were usually taken away by Johnson for burial, I do not know where he buried them. But the whole of the compound got turned into a graveyard. Then after that when there was no more space, we started burying bodies outside the hospital compound and all over, usually the graves were not even deep. [end recording]

Benin Premier Meets With President Babangida

*AB2009100490 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Nigeria and the Republic of Benin have resolved to step up cooperation to check illegal trading across their common borders. This is to mitigate the negative effects of smuggling in efforts to increase trade between the two countries. The decision was contained in a communique issued yesterday after talks in Lagos between President Ibrahim Babangida and the Beninois prime minister, Mr. Nicéphore Soglo. The two leaders directed their ministers of internal affairs to increase the frequency of their joint (?move for) common border settlements, to educate the communities and security agents on the virtues of peaceful coexistence.

On the Liberian civil war, both President Babangida and Prime Minister Soglo appealed to the warring factions to end the bloodshed and accept the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan as a viable political solution to the crisis. They reaffirmed their commitment to ECOWAS and called for accelerated economic integration of the subregion and the establishment of the African common market. During their discussions, Mr. Soglo, who was visiting Nigeria for the first time since he became prime minister of Benin Republic, briefed General Babangida on the democratization process in his country and initiatives to rehabilitate the economy.

Senegal

Military Preparing To Leave for Saudi Arabia

*AB1709163490 Dakar PANA in English
1634 GMT 17 Sep 90*

[Text] Dakar, 17 Sept. (APS-SEN/PANA)—The Senegalese military contingent which will join the multinational defence forces in Saudi Arabia was on Monday

handed its flag at a ceremony held at the headquarters of the Senegalese Army. The flag was handed over to the contingent's commander, Colonel Mouhamadou Keita, by the Senegalese Defence Minister, Medoune Fall, who was flanked by the chief of staff of the Senegalese Army, Gen. Mamadou Mansour Seck. Military sources in Dakar said the departure of the contingent of 500 soldiers to the Saudi Kingdom was imminent.

The flag handing over ceremony was also witnessed by the Senegalese foreign minister, Seydina Oumar Sy, as well as the ambassadors of Ivory Coast, the United States, Britain, Egypt and Morocco. Also present were charge d'affaires of Kuwait, France, and the interim head of the Arab League mission in Dakar.

The decision by Senegal to dispatch soldiers to Saudi Arabia was announced by President Abdou Diouf on 4 September. Announcing the move, the Senegalese president had said that in view of its seriousness, the Gulf crisis concerns all peace-loving countries, especially those like ours, who have always maintained friendly relations with countries that are directly involved. Diouf had said that the source of the Gulf crisis was the Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait and that was why Senegal had condemned the aggression and called for the

immediate unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops and the restoration of the legitimate Kuwaiti Government.

Sierra Leone

Nigerian Ship Takes Refugees to Freetown

AB1809221590 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] One of the Nigerian warships involved in the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping operations in Liberia, NNS Damisa, arrived in Freetown, the Sierra Leonean capital, today with a number of refugees. The refugees are mostly nationals of Sierra Leone and Guinea. They include two injured senior military officers in the army of late President Samuel Doe.

Some of the refugees who spoke with the Radio Nigeria correspondent in Freetown, Pius Egbonho, expressed gratitude to Nigeria for tremendous assistance. The refugees, who have been under the care of Nigerian troops for the past two weeks, will be handed over to their respective embassies in Freetown.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

24 Sept. 1990

